



# Battle Over Burial: A Glimpse at Tribalism's Role in Kenya

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service  
NAIROBI — The battle over the corpse of a prominent Kenyan lawyer, S.M. Otieno, pitting tribal rivalries who want to bury him at his birthplace against the urbanized widow who wants him buried near Nairobi, is high theater that dramatizes fundamental rifts in the society of Kenya and much of the rest of Africa.

African traditions, such as customs that treat women as property, are confronted by growing Western values, such as modern demands of women for equality under the law. The concept of the "living-dead," well-entrenched in the rural Luo land of Mr. Otieno's tribal origins, comes up against an urban sophistication that openly scorns such notions.

What most charges the Otieno case with political significance is tribalism. The death of Mr. Otieno on Dec. 20 raised a window that allowed outsiders a glimpse of the decisive role that tribalism continues to play in Africa.

"We are years and years away from creating a homogeneous nation out of the tribes in this country," said one of the leading lawyers in Kenya. "People first think of themselves as a member of a tribe, and as Kenyans second."

He did not want to be quoted by name because such a statement contradicts Kenya's leaders, who, like those in many tribalized African countries, insist that tribalism does not exist.

Tribal hatreds in Nigeria in the 1960s triggered the Biafra war, which claimed the lives of more than a million people. In Uganda, animosities that were largely tribal led to the wholesale slaughter of about a quarter of a million people during the rule of Idi Amin, and tribal genocide continues there, albeit on a much-reduced level.

In Kenya, tribal rivalries have been far less bloody, but they are no less important in explaining how the country works.

There are 40 tribes or ethnic groups in Kenya. The largest and historically most powerful is the Kikuyu, of the central highlands. There are more than three mil-

## Judge Rules Against Widow

NAIROBI — A judge ruled Friday that the Luo, not Miss Wambui, should bury Mr. Otieno.

Miss Wambui, however, immediately obtained an injunction against turning over the body. A hearing is to be held Monday.

Justice S.E.O. Bosire said in his verdict that he had to rule in favor of "customary law" because there was no written law on burials.

more than two million, are the second-largest tribe in Kenya. Most Luo live on the western shore of Lake Victoria, but in the past 30 years a substantial number have migrated to Nairobi, where they are estimated to make up more than 15 percent of the population.

Historically, the Luo and the Kikuyu have no reason to be friends. The tribes are part of two different migrations that settled in East Africa before the 15th century. The Kikuyu were part of the Bantu agriculturalist migration that came from the south and west of Africa. The Luo descend from tribes that raised livestock in the Nile River

valley and migrated out of the north from what is now Sudan.

The two tribes' languages are mutually incomprehensible and many of their cultural mores are considered mutually repugnant.

When the colonial powers carved up East Africa in the late 19th century, the two tribes were wrapped into one colony. In 1963, at Kenya's independence, they became reluctant countrymen. Power, however, was in the hands of a Kikuyu. The Kikuyu grew rich and the Luo grew resentful.

Oginga Odinga, a popular Luo politician, complained bitterly as vice president about the "Kikuyization" of Kenya's bureaucracy. Soon he was demoted, and his Luo-based political party was banned in 1968.

A year later, Tom Mboya, a brilliant Luo labor leader, was assassinated in Nairobi. The Luo blamed Mr. Kenyatta. When he next visited Luo land, they stoned his motorcade. Bodyguards reacted by firing machine guns into the crowd, killing 11 Luo and injuring 78.

Mr. Otieno's marriage in 1963 to Miss Wambui was one of the first Luo-Kikuyu marriages in Kenya, and the Luo did not like it. The couple brought up their nine children and six foster children to despise Luo tribal customs. Mr. Otieno often told his family and colleagues that he would be betrayed if, after his death, they allowed Luo elders to take possession of his body.

There is more to the Luo demand for Mr. Otieno's body than a desire to keep the corpse out of the clutches of the Kikuyu. By bringing home the body, the Luo seek to validate their belief in the African system of obligations to family and clan, the system that, according to the Luo, holds Kenya together.

Professor S.O. Kwasa, an economist at the University of Nairobi, said he was convinced that country would suffer if the Luo lost the case.

"Things such as burial customs must change gradually," he said. "They cannot change by a ruling of a judge." But the situation "will change by itself when the current generation of Luo, who were born in cities, comes of age," he added.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn May Put TWA Suspect on Trial

BONN (WP) — The West German government is leaning toward putting a suspected Lebanese terrorist, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, on trial here rather than extraditing him to the United States to face charges that he helped hijack a Trans World Airlines jet in 1985, officials said Friday.

The government currently favors a trial in West Germany because it is concerned that an extradition of Mr. Hamadeh would effectively be a "death sentence" for two West German businessmen held by kidnappers in Lebanon who are seeking Mr. Hamadeh's release, the officials said.

The officials emphasized that no decision has yet been made, and that the government was not under pressure to decide soon. They said that a trial in West Germany appeared to be the best of the government's three alternatives: to extradite Mr. Hamadeh, to try him in West Germany or to swap him for the two businessmen.

### Somalia Accuses Ethiopians of Attack

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Combined Dispatches) — Ethiopian ground forces backed by tanks and airplanes attacked northern Somali towns in the first such major border incident between the two neighbors for 14 months, the Somali government said Friday. An Ethiopian official denied the report.

The reported attacks occurred on Thursday in the bleak Togdheer region of northern Somalia, 420 miles (700 kilometers) north of Mogadishu.

Ethiopia's ambassador to Kenya, Legesse Wolde-Mariam, dismissed the report on Friday as "completely false propaganda against our country." He added, "Ethiopia wants nothing from Somalia with the exception that it respects our territorial integrity and right as a sovereign nation." (UPI, AP)

### Iran Assailed By Gromyko On Gulf War

MOSCOW — President Andrei A. Gromyko criticized Iran's support for Moslem guerrillas fighting Soviet-backed Afghan forces and said Moscow differed with Tehran on the Gulf war, the official news agency Tass reported Friday.

"Our evaluation of that war and your views on it do not coincide," Tass quoted Mr. Gromyko as telling Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran, who is on an official visit to Moscow.

"Common sense suggests that the main attention should be paid not to the past but to the future — to ensuring that the war be discontinued," Mr. Gromyko said.

He said the Soviet Union wanted to see the war ended as soon as possible. Moscow is officially neutral in the war, but supplies Iraq with most of its weapons.

Iran has said it would pursue the war until the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, is overthrown.

Mr. Gromyko told Mr. Velayati that Soviet troops would withdraw from Afghanistan when a political settlement of the conflict was achieved.

"Of course, Iran bears the entire responsibility for the fact that its territory, too, is used as a base for the armed fight against Afghanistan," Mr. Gromyko was quoted as saying.

"The Iranian leadership would do good," he said, "if it promoted a solution to the Afghanistan issue by political means and used all its influence to bring the truth to Afghan in Iranian territory about the decision of the Afghan government on the national reconciliation issue."

"National reconciliation" is the term that the Soviet-backed government in Kabul uses to describe its stated policy to end the war by bringing together Afghans of different political persuasions.

### India Has More AIDS Than Reported

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Indian health officials reported on Friday that there were at least 71 cases of AIDS in India, far more than earlier reported. Scientists said they were worried by the high proportion of female prostitutes among them.

Five men, who apparently contracted the disease in Europe and the United States, have already died, the officials said. Nearly 2,000 persons are tested for the disease, acquired immunity deficiency syndrome, every month in India, health specialists said. All foreign students have been ordered to be tested and be certified free of the virus before they can be admitted to Indian colleges.

The five deaths are the first in India attributed directly to AIDS and they occurred last year. The official response has been low-key and a national strategy is still being worked out to counter the disease.



U.S. paratroopers being dropped by a C-141 in Honduras.

### U.S. Holding Maneuvers in Honduras

LA PAZ, Honduras — Paratroopers of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division were dropped into western Honduras from C-141 transports Thursday as part of new counterinsurgency maneuvers here.

The troops, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, are part of a growing U.S. military force in Honduras.

To the south, toward the border with Nicaragua, U.S. Army engineers are improving three dirt airstrips to handle tactical transports. In the north, U.S. reservists and National Guardsmen called to active duty are building roads.

The number of U.S. troops has grown to 9,700 in Honduras, a country of 4.3 million. While the 82d's soldiers will not go near the border during the two-week exercise, they will train with the 22,000 members of the Honduran armed forces.

### Police Fire at Karachi Protest March

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — At least one person was injured Friday when the police opened fire on a crowd of protesters demanding the release of Mayor Abdul Aghani of Karachi and 98 city councilors. The officials were arrested by the Sindh Province government during a tax protest march Thursday.

The provincial government announced that the city officials would be detained for seven days on charges of violating a ban on political activity. The city government was dissolved for six months and a provincial official was appointed to manage the city. On Thursday, the mayor and 200 councilors tried to march on the provincial assembly to demand that motor vehicle taxes collected in Karachi be turned over to the city government to help meet the costs of maintaining roads.

At least 12 councilors were injured in clashes with the police. Karachi has been hit by a wave of violence in recent months that has left more than 200 people dead. Most of the violence was prompted by ethnic and political divisions.

### For the Record

Sierra Leone doubled the price of rice on Friday. A 110-pound (50 kilogram) bag of rice, the nation's staple, now costs 340 leones, around \$9. Raising the price has been a key condition of the International Monetary Fund for increased credit.

Dow Chemical in South Africa is reluctantly selling its pharmaceutical plant there because of poor business conditions there and pressure from anti-apartheid protests, the company said in Midland, Michigan. (AP)

A U.S. career diplomat, Stephen Ledogar, was named on Friday to head the American delegation at talks starting in Vienna next week on reducing the level of nonnuclear military forces throughout Europe. (AP)

### Accord Nears on AWACS for France

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — France and Boeing Co. of the United States have resolved a dispute on financing the purchase of three U.S. early-warning radar planes, virtually assuring that the transaction will be completed, French government and industry sources said Friday.

The decline in the value of the dollar helped the Seattle-based company in its campaign for an order that would be valued at about four billion francs (\$657 million), a French Defense Ministry official said. When talks began more than four years ago, the dollar was worth 8.4 francs, compared with about 6.1 francs now.

Important areas remain to be negotiated, including how the AWACS planes will operate within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the sources said. AWACS is an acronym for airborne warning and control system.

In Washington, a French Air Force delegation is discussing with Pentagon officials what an American diplomat described as "inter-operational" issues.

French Defense Ministry and industry sources said they believed that the agreement might be signed within two weeks.

"Things are advancing," a French Defense Ministry official said, "and we are not far from the end." But he said it was not a "final contract" and that Defense Minister Andre Giraud still must approve the purchase.

A Boeing spokesman in Seattle declined to comment on details of the talks, but acknowledged that "we have made progress."

A revised proposal from Boeing was submitted Monday to the French Defense Ministry, French and U.S. industry sources said. Fully met, the ministry's requirement that France obtain terms "equivalent" to those obtained by Britain in its agreement to buy six AWACS planes in December for \$1.3 billion.

In that agreement, Boeing committed itself to placing orders with British companies. Known as "offsets," those orders would amount to 130 percent of the value of the contract.

Previously, Boeing had resisted some of France's demands for offsets, which could have threatened the sale of the three planes.

Boeing, which has sold 125 civilian aircraft to France during the past 30 years, has said it had been "difficult" to find competitive suppliers in France for offsets.

"We intend to be competitive," an executive of the French aeronautical and space industry association, GEFAS, said.

He was referring to standard procedures followed to offset purchases in which Boeing will guarantee contracts to French companies on a priority basis, but the bids must be competitive with non-French suppliers.

## Banning of Black Athlete Ignites Apartheid Protest

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
JOHANNESBURG — A controversy widened Friday over the banning of a popular Natal Province high school track star from a national athletic competition in Pretoria because he is black.

Seventy-three white competitors from Natal said they would boycott the sports event, scheduled to begin Saturday, and the sponsor of the annual competition, the Sports Foundation of Southern Africa, announced that it was withdrawing its involvement in the protest.

The ban set off protests by leading South African sports administrators and opposition members of Parliament. They said that highly successful efforts over the past decade to integrate amateur and professional sports in hopes of reducing South Africa's isolation in international sports had been set back by the banning decision.

"In one fell swoop," said Michael Tarr, sports spokesman for the liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party, "all the hard work that our sport administrators and sportsmen have done to normalize sport and keep a toehold in international sport has been jeopardized."

The banning could be potentially embarrassing for the government of President P. W. Botha, which cites the integration of amateur and professional sports as evidence that South Africa is making strides in eliminating apartheid.

Officials of Menlo Park High School in Pretoria, where the meet is held each year, said the games would go on in spite of the boycott. Buses carrying more than 200 white athletes from the Durban area arrived for the games on Friday.

At the center of the debate is Nkululeko (Squassee) Skweyiya, a senior boarding student at the Kearsney College high school near Durban, who was notified on Wednesday he would be excluded from the track meet at Menlo Park because he is black. Menlo Park is one of South Africa's leading athletics schools and often holds major amateur sports events.

Mr. Skweyiya's headmaster, Colin Silcock, said, "It was awful to have to break the news to him. But he's a philosophical young man, and he said this sort of thing had happened before in other matters."

Mr. Skweyiya, who turns 18 on Sunday, had planned to compete in the high jump, long jump and relay events. He has represented Natal schools in rugby and participated last year with white players on a Natal all-star team in the annual Danie Craven Rugby Tournament, South Africa's most prestigious high school rugby meet.

He is one of 26 blacks at Kearsney, a private school with 516 students. South African public schools are strictly segregated by law.

Menlo Park's headmaster, H.S. van der Merwe, who is a member of the school's management committee, refused to comment and referred questions to the Transvaal Education Department.

South Africa's Department of Education and Culture said in a statement issued in Pretoria that the decision to bar Mr. Skweyiya was made by the school's management committee, and that there was nothing the department could do to reverse it.



Nkululeko Skweyiya, left, with his headmaster, Colin Silcock, at Kearsney College.

## Swede Says U.S. Tried to Bar TV Show

### Soviet Documentary Suggests CIA Role in Palme Killing

STOCKHOLM — A Swedish television executive accused the U.S. Embassy of interference Friday, saying U.S. diplomats tried to stop a planned screening of a Soviet documentary that suggests the Central Intelligence Agency might have killed Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Olle Berglund, director of Channel One TV, said the embassy press attaché, Paul Panacione, and press counselor, John Thomson, had tried to make him cancel the broadcast, which was timed to coincide with the first anniversary of Mr. Palme's murder on Feb. 28, 1986.

Mr. Panacione denied that he and Mr. Thomson asked that the program not be aired. In a statement, Mr. Panacione said he and Mr. Thomson called Mr. Berglund

"to confirm reports that Swedish TV plans to broadcast an insidious Soviet propaganda film on the anniversary of Prime Minister Palme's death. We expressed our legitimate concern that this film makes the sinister allegation that the American government was involved in the assassination of Olof Palme."

"I was surprised that a Western nation would use such methods," Mr. Berglund said Friday in a radio interview. "I had expected another approach to journalism and media policy from the Americans."

He was quoted by Swedish newspapers as saying the film was being shown to illustrate Soviet political views on the assassination.

"I've seen a few anti-Soviet programs on Swedish television," a Stockholm daily quoted him as say-

ing, "and in the long term, it all balances out."

The film is a 50-minute dramatic documentary called "Who Murdered Olof Palme?" It is based on interviews with leading Swedish figures. Channel One has scheduled it to air late Feb. 27.

It casts blame on unspecified "international reactionaries." Mr. Berglund said the suggestion of a role by the CIA was just one of the theories advanced in the film.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to comment directly on the case. The spokesman said the government had no means of intervening in business concerning Swedish television, which has independent status. The Swedish broadcasting authority is noncommercial but owned only partly by the government.

"The truce is over," Mrs. Aquino said at a gathering of troops earlier this week. "The armed forces will resume operations against the insurgents."

But she added, "All hope of peace is not lost."

There have been signs of division within the rebel ranks over whether to continue the truce, and commentators have suggested that these divisions might prove of benefit to the government.

But the commentators added that if the armed forces resumed the brutality that had characterized some operations in the past, these gains might be lost and new fuel might be added to the insurgency.

Eighteen people were reported killed in an encounter Tuesday in the Nueva Ecija region, 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Manila. Reports emerged that most of those killed were civilians who were deliberately shot by soldiers, perhaps in retaliation for perceived support of the rebels.

In all, according to military reports, 42 people have been killed so far this week in encounters with insurgents. General Ramos said that amounted to a daily average that was equal to clashes at the height of the insurgency in mid-1985.

General Ramos had said the average number of daily killings related to the insurgency fell slightly during the 10 months after the Aquino administration took power and before the cease-fire took effect in December.

This week's fighting included, by military accounts, 19 engagements around the country since Tuesday.

It does not appear that the military has launched coordinated or large-scale operations since the end of the cease-fire. General Ramos said Thursday that "the door remains open" and that "even if there is firing, there would still be negotiations."

L'Air du Temps  
NINA RICCI  
PARIS

## Killings Rise With End Of Philippines' Truce

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service  
MANILA — The end this week of a cease-fire with rebels has brought the highest level of reported killings since President Corason C. Aquino took office a year ago, along with charges Friday of a military massacre of civilians.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the chief of staff of the Philippines armed forces, ordered an investigation on Friday into reports that troops gunned down civilians on Tuesday in the first engagement after the two-month truce between the government and Communist insurgents ended on Sunday.

The civilian deaths, coming so quickly after the end of the cease-fire, are precisely what Mrs. Aquino has said she feared most.

If the reports are true, they could set back the hopes of the government either for regional cease-fire agreements or for a return to negotiations in the near future.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



A heavy snowfall covers Plymouth Plantation, a replica of the first English settlement in New England near Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Insurance Crisis Is Ending; Most Liability Rates Decline

The insurance crisis that hampered everyday activities across the United States is ending, The New York Times reports.

The crisis came about because of competition that inspired price cutting and a relaxation of underwriting standards.

Insurance companies that were shut when insurance companies refused to renew policies are open again. Companies that could not buy liability coverage at any price are finding it.

But the Cyclone roller coaster is due to return to action when Brooklyn's Coney Island amusement park reopens next month.

The system is afflicted by "a pervasive, almost pathological aversion to controversy." Thus, "censorship is omitted in favor of empty fact."

U.S. hospitals are rapidly diversifying into businesses that go beyond their traditional role, The New York Times reports.

American Hospital Association in Chicago

The evangelist Oral Roberts has provoked widespread comment, including a week's sequence in the "Doonesbury" comic strip.

In a statement distributed to the press and later corrected, Energy Secretary John S. Herrington said President Ronald Reagan's decision to press ahead with development of the world's largest nuclear particle accelerator "is a momentous leap forward for America and science and technology."

Tower Panel Is Expected To Be Critical of Reagan

By David Hoffman and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON — The commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan to investigate the National Security Council is preparing a highly critical report of how Mr. Reagan and his senior advisers devised and executed the policies that led to the Iran-contra affair, according to sources.

The panel, headed by John Tower, a former Republican senator from Texas, has been able to assemble an extraordinarily detailed account of the Iran-contra affair, the sources said, because it had access to excerpts from Mr. Reagan's personal notes, interviewed the president twice and received copies of thousands of computer messages sent by National Security Council staff members.

Tower panel had expanded its investigation to include an examination of how the White House handled information about the Iran arms affair after it was publicly disclosed in November, and whether senior White House officials tried to cover up aspects of the Iran initiative.

The panel is examining how Mr. Reagan was prepared for speeches and a nationally televised news conference during which he gave explanations about the Iran policy that have since been questioned.

One focus of the inquiry is a chronology of the Iran arms sales prepared in late November by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide, and others, which went through several revisions, apparently to minimize the president's role.



William J. Casey

Iran arms sales was diverted to aid Nicaraguan rebels.

Walsh Widens Inquiry The special prosecutor in the Iran arms case, Lawrence E. Walsh, has widened his investigation by assuming control of at least three Justice Department inquiries into the private U.S. supply network for Nicaraguan rebel groups.

Head of Legal Aid Urges U.S. to Shut His Agency

By Ruth Marcus

NEW ORLEANS — The head of the Legal Services Corp. has urged that his federally sponsored organization be abolished and that legal help for the poor be encouraged by permitting "entrepreneurs" who are not attorneys to practice law.

"Shakespeare is wrong, we need not 'kill all the lawyers,'" W. Clark Durant 3d, chairman of the corporation's board, said Thursday at an American Bar Association meeting.

Mr. Durant, whose agency was established in 1974 to offer legal aid to the poor in noncriminal cases, said that "the greatest barrier" to providing low-cost legal services "may well be the laws protecting our profession."

In place of the corporation, Mr. Durant recommended the creation of an agency that would "encourage grants" to those who would provide legal services and who are not lawyers.

Under the grants, there would be some fee for legal services.

Alfredo César, another rebel participant, quoted Mr. Robelo as saying that if Mr. Calero and the others did not resign, he would do himself. Mr. Robelo could not be reached for comment.

William Rose, 67, Author of Movie Comedies, Is Dead

LONDON — William Rose, 67, an American screenwriter who wrote some of the funniest American and British movies since World War II, died Tuesday on the island of Jersey.

But Mr. Rose was perhaps best known as the author of "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," the 1967 film on race relations that earned Katharine Hepburn an Academy Award.



William Rose

Jury in Klan Trial Awards \$7 Million To Victim's Mother

MOBILE, Alabama. — The mother of a black teen-ager murdered by two Ku Klux Klansmen has been awarded \$7 million in damages by an all-white jury in a verdict against the United Klans of America Inc., the largest Klan group in the United States.

The jury made its judgment Thursday against United Klans and six past or present members, including the two who were imprisoned for the murder of 19-year-old Michael Donald. Mr. Donald was beaten and strangled in 1981 and his body was left dangling from a tree.

"I hope the jury's decision will put it out of business," Morris Dees, a lawyer for the Donald family, said of the Klans.

Alex T. Howard Jr., the U.S. District Court judge who presided over the three-day trial, will hold a hearing within 90 days to determine the assets of the United Klans, which has about 2,500 members.

FCC Won't Stop Signal Scrambling

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has agreed not to intervene for now in a dispute involving the scrambling of television transmissions via satellite to keep owners of dish antennas from viewing pay programs without paying.

The agency's intervention to block the scrambling had been sought by viewer groups. The decision Thursday will allow television networks to continue scrambling their cable and satellite transmissions.

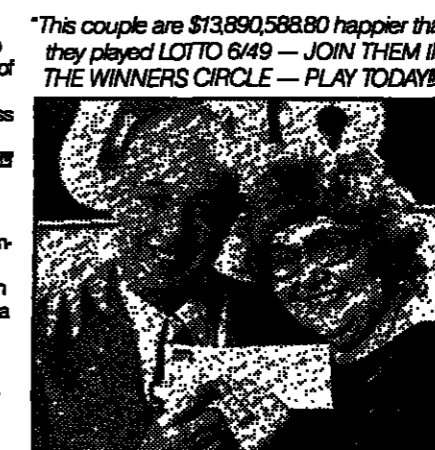
Officials estimated that 1.6 million U.S. backyard satellite dishes are used into 70 channels in the sky. Of those, 34 have begun scrambling their signals or plan to.

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Herald Tribune

Refugees: More to Do

In announcing the closing of the Khao I Dang refugee camp Thailand pleads with the West: Resettle these 15,000 Cambodians as you have pledged or back they go to the border with Cambodia. The West needs to heed the message if it is to protect the carefully assembled international structure for handling refugees.

The Paid-for Congress

Say what you will about the integrity of individual members of the U.S. Congress, the lack of a precise correlation between campaign contributions and votes in committee or on the floor. All the qualifications are true, and none of them matters. The truth is too strong: America has, if not a bought, at least a paid-for Congress.

Cheers, Kicks in Moscow

The mass release of Soviet political prisoners poses an interesting problem for Westerners: finding the right response between churlishness and gullibility. A good formula for praising the opposition was once advanced by Randolph Churchill. By all means do so when deserved, urged Winston's father, but be sure to accompany every kiss with a kick.

Exploring Moscow's 'New Deal'

By Jerry F. Hough

DURHAM, North Carolina — Mikhail Gorbachev's policies have caused real confusion in the United States. After the last plenum of the Central Committee, for example, we gave far too much significance to a meaningless suggestion about a secret ballot in party elections but ignored the simultaneous publication of a law on joint ventures based on foreign investment, which could be absolutely crucial. We just do not have a framework for understanding the Soviet Union.



OPINION

Big Brother May Close This Book

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — At a dinner one night in the Soviet Union, a diplomat pointed to the ceiling and, without looking up, everyone at the table nodded. This was the universal reminder that there could be a listening device in the ceiling and we had better watch what we said. We did, and for a moment the conversation went dead. No one can kill a good discussion like Big Brother.

Why Not Run the Risk of Peace in Central America?

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Never become "so obsessed with failure," President Reagan warned us in his State of the Union Message, as if to take risks "that could further the cause of peace and freedom."

ABM: End the Slithering and Have an Honest Debate

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — There is a story, no doubt too good to be true, that W.C. Fields was found reading the Bible on his deathbed. Asked what he was doing, he replied: "Looking for loopholes." The Reagan administration, in similar health, has sat down with the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, a document less uplifting but far richer in ambiguity. And in an obscure addendum, it thinks it has found salvation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disinformation on AIDS

If, as Roy Godson writes in "A Plague of AIDS Slurs Against America" (Jan. 27), the Soviets have been engineering a massive disinformation campaign by stating that AIDS is a CIA-created virus, they probably took a page from an American journalist's text. Just look at the disinformation campaign waged by the right-wing U.S. press against the gay community, using panic headlines such as "The Gay Cancer."

Logical warfare experiments on the people of San Francisco

logical warfare experiments on the people of San Francisco (now a focus of AIDS) and, later, in other American cities. They said they would not hesitate to repeat such experiments. If nothing else, the spread of AIDS shows the inherent dangers of biological warfare generally and particularly the tailoring of viral agents to target specific populations, now a focus of much biological warfare work.

1912: Italo-Turkish War

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "To overcome Turkey's passive resistance, a conspicuous victory is essential." This fact, which the Matin's Rome correspondent called attention [Feb. 13], has long been apparent to the spectators of the Italo-Turkish war. In Tripoli, Italy is merely marking time. To reiterate what the Herald recently said, "It is all very well to carry war into Africa, but Italy cannot hope for peace until she has also carried war into Turkey."

1937: Soviets out of Spain

PARIS — Disappointed with the turn of events in Spain and the poor support it has been getting from the Spanish Reds themselves, the Soviet government has decided to stop giving further assistance to the Valencia and Barcelona governments and to repatriate all Soviet citizens still fighting against General Francisco Franco at the earliest moment, sources said in Paris. The main reason is that Russian intervention has failed to generate a strong Communist movement capable of affecting a permanent change of regime in Spain on the lines desired by Moscow. Even in the event of a Red victory over Franco, which Moscow now seriously doubts, the power in Spain, it is thought, would pass into the hands of the "Anarchists or the Trotskyites, who are stronger than Communists of the Comintern persuasion."

Handwritten Arabic text: "سكربت الاصل"

## Oslo Widens Hunt for Oil Near Soviet Naval Base

STAVANGER, Norway — Norway plans to expand the search for oil and gas in the Barents Sea, close to the Soviet northern fleet's base on the Kola Peninsula, an Energy Ministry official said Friday.

Arne Oelen, the oil and energy minister, said that foreign oil companies could apply to explore in the Barents Sea. But he said exploration licenses this year would only be for areas that are not involved in a 14-year maritime border dispute.

The Soviet Union, which is seeking to increase foreign exchange earnings from oil and gas exports, has also stepped up exploration in the Barents Sea in the past year. It has at least three rigs in the area.

The Western oil rigs would be operating in an area that is heavily used by Soviet nuclear submarines. Einar Forde, deputy leader of Norway's governing Labor Party, said American companies would not be excluded from Norwegian waters in the Barents Sea.

Oslo and Moscow have disputed for 14 years where the median line in the sea should be drawn. Both sides have agreed not to explore for oil and gas in the disputed zone while talks are deadlocked.

Some oil industry analysts said an oil discovery in the area could push the two governments toward a solution.

Norway produces about one million barrels of oil per day from North Sea oil fields, but these will begin to run dry by the end of the century. Gas has been discovered in the Barents Sea, but little exploration has been carried out.

## MIDEAST: Mending Fences

(Continued from Page 1)

States wishes a ceremonial prelude to direct, two-party talks.

There is disagreement among U.S. officials over the effect of the sales of U.S. weapons to Iran. One Middle East specialist asserted that moderate Arab governments had no alternative but to maintain close ties with the United States. Other officials, however, express concern that the sales to Iran opened the door for Soviet influence among traditionally pro-Western Arabs. Hussein has played on this fear, flirting with the idea of arms purchases from Moscow.

The Hawks were sold to Jordan by the Ford administration on the condition that they be anchored in concrete so they could not be moved close to Israel.

"These sites have become more and more vulnerable," Robert Pelletreau, a State Department official, told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Middle East last week. "They are moving closer and closer to being sitting ducks," he said, and are "absolutely not sufficient to repel an air attack by Syria, their intended purpose."

Of all the pro-Western Arab leaders, Hussein has expressed the most bitterness about the secret sales of U.S. weapons to Iran, which has been at war with Jordan's ally Iraq since 1980.

Last autumn, a U.S. official said, the king sent a strongly worded letter to President Ronald Reagan observing cautiously that Iran, in its hostility to the United States, had been provided with U.S. weapons while Jordan, in its friendship with Washington, had been denied a \$1.9 billion sale of arms last year.

U.S. and Jordanian officials say that Mr. Reagan had personally promised Hussein that the White House would campaign vigorously for the arms, and that the Jordanian monarch lost confidence in the president when the arms request was withdrawn.

Hussein sought the sale partly to demonstrate to the Palestine Liberation Organization that the Reagan administration could be counted on to fight the Israel lobby and, therefore, to press Israel for territorial concessions during negotiations on the future of the West Bank, officials say. The king felt that he had to have PLO approval before entering talks.

## BEIRUT: Food Convoy to Palestinian Camp Is Fired On and Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

on the slopes overlooking the Ain al-Helweh camp above Sidon. Reports of deteriorating conditions inside Burj al-Brajneh and other besieged Palestinian settlements had prompted this Palestinian concession.

**New Israeli Attack**  
The police said four PLO guerrillas were wounded in a 15-minute Israeli raid Friday on buildings in the Miyeh Miyeh camp outside Sidon, 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Beirut, The Associated Press reported.

Three helicopter gunships opened fire at 1 A.M. Friday as Israeli jets dropped flares to illuminate five targets in and around the hillside camp, the police said.

It was Israel's first night air attack in about two years. The Israeli command said its pilots reported accurate hits and returned safely to base.

The police said the targeted buildings were used by guerrillas of Yasser Arafat's mainstream el-Fatah faction, which has been re-establishing itself in Lebanon. Palestinian guerrillas lost their Lebanese power base because of Israel's 1982 invasion.



## An Icy Rescue From Lake Michigan

An excursion by two Hope College students in Holland, Michigan, almost became a tragedy as a ridge collapsed and they fell into Lake Michigan on Friday. Above, David Best, right, and Brent Jasmussen, are pulled up by rescuers, who immediately began to warm them up with blankets. Mark Copier, a photographer from The Grand Rapids Press, was at the lake and witnessed the rescue.



## Toxic Fog Identified in Parts of U.S. Scientists Find High Concentrations of Poisons in Droplets

By Boyce Rensberger  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have found that toxic fog, made up of microscopic water droplets containing unexpectedly high concentrations of pesticides, herbicides and many other chemicals, forms over at least some parts of the United States.

They said the fog may be among the causes of a mysterious decline of forests in the United States and Europe upon which the water droplets settle.

Writing in Thursday's issue of the magazine *Nature*, the researchers said they have found that fog samples collected in Beltsville, Maryland, and in the San Joaquin Valley in California bear concentrations of some toxic substances that are thousands of times higher than had been predicted by a widely used law of chemistry.

The research was done by Louis A. Lijedahl and Dwight E. Glotfelty of the U.S. Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Service in Beltsville and James N. Seiber of the University of California at Davis.

Among the 16 toxic compounds identified so far are such insecticides as diazinon, parathion and malathion and such herbicides as simazine and alachlor. All were derived from vapors of agricultural chemicals that atmospheric chemists have long known were in the air but were considered to exist in tolerably low concentrations.

The new research shows, however, that fog droplets can concentrate the vapors to far higher concentrations than exist in the air.

"I think there is a very great potential for these waterborne organic compounds to damage crops and forests," Mr. Glotfelty said.

Much of the forest decline seen in parts of the eastern United States and Western Europe has been attributed to acid rain but many environmental scientists say they believe acid rain alone cannot account for all the damage. "It could easily be toxic organics," Mr. Glotfelty said.

The scientists said their findings came as a surprise because the concentration of toxic compounds was much higher than had been predicted using Henry's Law, a standard formula for calculating how much of the airborne vapor of a substance can be dissolved in a liquid.

Henry's Law, formulated 184 years ago, assumes that the fog droplets behave as an "ideal solution," meaning that the ability of any one vapor to dissolve into the droplet is not affected by any other substance already in the droplet.

The new findings suggest that chemicals already in the droplet or on its surface can make it easier for the droplet to absorb other substances.

The fog samples were collected with a machine using a fan to suck in large volumes of fog and condense it into jugs of liquid. Mounted on a pick-up truck, the extractor was driven through fogs occurring over agricultural fields at the Agricultural Research Service's Beltsville facility, where a wide variety of experimental crops are grown, and in the San Joaquin Valley, where farmers raise cotton, citrus, grapes and dairy cattle. The use of insecticides and herbicides is common in both regions.

After filtering out dust and other solid particles, the scientists found the fog liquids to vary in color from nearly clear to pale yellow. All the samples had a "foamy, soapy appearance."

The scientists say the existence of toxic compounds in fog is more worrisome than their existence as vapors in the air because the droplets can accumulate on the surfaces of leaves and hogs, making absorption far easier than if the vapors simply wafted by in moving air. As the droplets on leaves dry, they leave behind an even more concentrated film of pesticides.

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The report comes at a time when there is growing evidence that the technological gap between U.S. and Japanese chip makers is widening.

At the annual Solid State Circuits conference scheduled later this month in New York, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, the telecommunications giant, is expected to announce a prototype 16-megabit chip, capable of storing more than 16 million pieces of information.

On the other hand, Pentagon officials have complained that their contractors are forced to turn to Japanese suppliers for critical components in fighter planes, military computers, missiles, surveillance satellites and other equipment.

The panel noted that while Japan "is a strong and essential ally," its "economic interests occasionally differ from those of the U.S."

Mr. Augustine predicted on Thursday that once Japan becomes a major force in supercomputers, for example, it may deprive American supercomputer makers, like Cray Research Inc., of the chips they need to build the fastest machines.

On the other hand, the administration has been reluctant to provide direct aid to the beleaguered semiconductor industry, instead focusing on the enforcement of trade agreements such as the one signed with Japan last summer.

That accord, however, has largely failed to increase the price of semiconductors, and earlier this week American manufacturers charged that their Japanese counterparts were willfully subverting the pact.

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## Irish Slayings Linked to Nationalist Feud

By Robert O'Connor  
International Herald Tribune

BELFAST — Two groups within the Irish National Liberation Army, Northern Ireland's most extreme nationalist guerrilla organization, appear to be locked in a power struggle that has caused at least four deaths.

The most recent victim was Tony McCluskey, 32, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army whose body was found last week in County Armagh, Northern Ireland, just over the border from the Republic of Ireland.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, estimates that the dispute involves 100 to 150 people.

The violence began on Jan. 20, when John O'Reilly and Thomas Power were shot to death in a hotel in Drogheda, Ireland. They had reportedly gone to the town to attempt to mediate in the feud.

On Jan. 31, Mary McGlinchey, the wife of Dominic McGlinchey, an imprisoned former leader of the Irish National Liberation Army, was killed at her home in Dundalk, Ireland, as she bathed her two children.

The competing factions call themselves the "army council," which has claimed responsibility for the Power and O'Reilly deaths, and the "general headquarters," which took responsibility for killing Mr. McCluskey. No one has claimed responsibility for the slaying of Mrs. McGlinchey.

The "army council" faction is believed to want to dissolve the Irish National Liberation Army and begin another organization.

"The INLA has always been riven with factionalism," said a source in the Royal Ulster Constabulary. One apparent reason for the violence is tension that developed between members of the organization who were jailed in 1983 on charges of terrorist involvement and members who remained free. The 1983 convictions were based on the testimony of Harry Kirkpatrick, a member of the group who turned informer.

Twenty-four members of the Irish National Liberation Army who were convicted in 1985 on the basis of Mr. Kirkpatrick's testimony had their convictions overturned on appeal in December, when a Belfast appeals court ruled that Mr. Kirkpatrick was an unreliable witness. Mr. Kirkpatrick is serving a life sentence for murder and other crimes.

Some of the defendants, who had been charged with terrorist-related offenses, are believed to have joined the "army council" faction. Mr. Power, who was among those freed in December, had been convicted of murder.

The motive in the murder of Mrs. McGlinchey is unclear. The killers of Mr. Power and Mr. O'Reilly, in statements to the press, have denied the slaying and ballistics tests have failed to link the murder with the Drogheda killings.

The Irish National Liberation Army, formed in the mid-1970s, was an outgrowth of violent splintering among factions of the Irish Republican Army.

In 1970, the Irish Republican Army split into the Provisional and Official wings. The Provisionals emphasized direct action against the British presence in Northern Ireland and have established their predominance within the Catholic ghettos of the province.

The Officials moved toward nonviolent, leftist politics and in the early 1970s declared a "cease-fire" in the war with the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland. The movement has since evolved into the leftist Workers Party, which has two seats in the Irish Parliament.

The Irish National Liberation Army was begun by elements from the Official movement who sought to combine Marxism with violence.

In 1979, the group claimed responsibility for a bombing at the Parliament building in London that killed Airey Neave, a member of Parliament and a close adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In 1982, it killed 17 people with a bomb in a pub in Ballykelly, Northern Ireland.

A 1983 attack on a County Armagh gospel hall in which three persons were killed was also linked to members of the organization. That incident had been claimed by a group calling itself the "Catholic Reaction Force."

## IRELAND: FitzGerald Is Trailing

(Continued from Page 1)

or around 10 percent, when he took office in 1982.

Unemployment would be greater but for the emigration of 30,000 a year.

To defend himself, the prime minister has come close to disowning his own record. The last four years, he said on Tuesday, were the legacy of the "lunatic policies" left by Mr. Haughey, who was prime minister from 1979 to 1981 and again briefly in 1982.

Mr. FitzGerald now speaks of his tenure as a painful wringing-out period that had to be lived through for a payoff to come "within three years" if he is re-elected. Hence his defensive-sounding slogan: "We've done the groundwork. Now let's build up the nation."

The politically damaging part of that groundwork was a cut in government spending of \$421 million, or 5 percent, announced last

month, which caused Labor to withdraw from Mr. FitzGerald's coalition.

These days, Mr. FitzGerald's appearance belies the claim that he is having fun. With his slightly doleful face, he has a rumpled, somber presence.

Although famously absent-minded — he once showed up on the campaign trail in mismatched shoes — Mr. FitzGerald is said to have "perfect political pedigree" for Ireland.

His parents were in the Easter Rising of 1916. Through his father, a poet and later foreign minister, Mr. FitzGerald knew Yeats.

In his crusade for what he calls a "more open country," Mr. FitzGerald promoted unsuccessful referendums on abortion and divorce.

He negotiated the British-Irish agreement that he and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signed on Nov. 15, 1985, giving Dublin a larger voice in Northern Ireland.

## FitzGerald, Haughey Clash Over Northern Ireland Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and the leader of the opposition, Charles Haughey, clashed angrily in a debate over the future of British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Mr. Haughey and Mr. FitzGerald had promised at the start of the four-week election campaign not to make an issue of Northern Ireland but they had no inhibitions about it Thursday night.

Mr. FitzGerald, architect of a British-Irish agreement on the province, accused Mr. Haughey of trying to undermine the accord, which gave Dublin a consultative voice in a variety of matters, including cross-border security and court reform.

Mr. Haughey said he had constitutional reservations about the accord because, he said, it was wrong in principle to afford Britain sovereignty over "any part of this country."

Quick telephone surveys by newspapers after the 80-minute confrontation gave victory to Mr. FitzGerald. Then an opinion poll in the *Irish Independent* on Friday showed that the heavy support for Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail party had slipped by 2 percentage points in the last week to 46 percent. Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael party gained 3 percentage points but still had only 25-percent support in the poll.

Next, with 16 percent, were the Progressive Democrats, the break-away party set up by a Fianna Fail dissident, Desmond O'Malley. Mr. O'Malley could emerge next week as the man holding the balance of power.

## MOSCOW: Jailed Dissident's Family Calls Off Protests After Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

was charged with writing what the authorities described as anti-Soviet descriptions of the situation of Soviet Jews. He was given the maximum sentence for first offenders under a law forbidding "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," sev-

en years in prison followed by five years of exile.

His time in prison has been marked by frequent hunger strikes. As of Feb. 1, according to a prisoner recently released from Chistopol, Mr. Begun was put on a punishment regimen involving a food ration reduced to 900 calories a

day, and further restrictions on mail and visits.

**Appeal From U.S.**  
The United States called Friday for the Soviet Union to prevent further violence against demonstrators in Moscow protesting the imprisonment of Mr. Begun. Reuters reported from Washington.

## SEEMILES AHEAD

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ARTS / LEISURE

Discreet Charm of Collecting

MINNEAPOLIS — There is a lot of talk about the huge prices paid for art by heavyweights of the museum world...



Pietra dura panel on lid of Florentine casket.

works of art auctioned at Sotheby's, Christie's or the Salle Drouot. By contrast, the Florentine pietra dura casket acquired Nov. 26 for \$187,000 at Sotheby's New York...

Conforti spent three years in

Rome at the American Academy, working for his Harvard degree on late Baroque sculpture...

Conforti's last hope was to get the trustee to see the piece itself — and in such a context that he would feel that to get it one might have to bid high...

Conforti's persistence and Dayton's generosity have been further rewarded. Conforti has found evidence that the casket may have belonged to an 18th-century Prince Marc de Beauvau-Craon...

Other important works of art have been acquired by Conforti in the same way — by awakening a passionate interest in donors...

Conforti is as much concerned with small decorative pieces of recent date as he is about rarities from the distant past...

with globular body and long neck, so Modernist in appearance that one might find it hard to accept its date, 1892, were it not for the mark struck on the silver mounts...

Once in a while, the Institute of Art also gets involved in a Getty-style venture. It has just bought one of the largest Roman marbles to have surfaced on the market since World War II...

After a German court in Munich had ruled that claims made by the Italian government were unsubstantiated, the statue, owned by dealer Elia Borowski, was exhibited in Israel during the summer of 1985...

Why have just one statue of that kind? Because, Conforti insists, in agreement with Shestack, a scholar in Renaissance engravings, the Institute must be representative. It is the only museum for 600 miles



Doryphoros — 1st century B.C. marble statue.

where the art of the past is to be seen. Minneapolis is the birthplace of some famous collectors — the late J. Paul Getty, Ian Woodner, the great New York collector of Old Master drawings, and Mary Burke...

century temple guardians — both acquired by Robert Jacobsen, curator of Oriental art. The high regard in which Conforti is clearly held by colleagues and trustees alike has been a crucial factor in allowing him to implement the museum's strategy...

People-Watchers Of Beaubourg

By Charlotte Mosley PARIS — The Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou, familiarly known as the Beaubourg, is celebrating its 10th anniversary...

When it comes to numbers, the center has been an undoubted success: 7.6 million visitors a year on average. This compares with 4.2 million for the Eiffel Tower and 3.2 million at the Louvre...

Such statistics are balm to the French Ministry of Culture, and to the center, which swallows up 384 million francs (about \$63.5 million) a year in operating costs...

But despite the overwhelming quantitative success, questions are being asked about the Beaubourg's capacity to fulfill its original objectives. At its conception, in the heady days of the late 1960s and early '70s...

These categorizations suggest that most visitors have a specific purpose in mind. Perhaps this is an argument for splitting up the center's activities. Dominique Bozo resigned last year as curator of the permanent collection over lack of space...

"The Visitor and His Image," an entertaining exhibition at the center organized by the B.P.L., the library, goes some way towards answering whether the Beaubourg has succeeded in its ambition to bring culture to the people...

Once inside, perhaps you can identify with one of the four behavioral categories isolated by the exhibition. If you have been attracted by the architecture and the view of Paris from the roof and never bothered with the library or collections...

But despite every criticism, Beaubourg does work and has fulfilled many functions and needs among its huge public. The idea of synergy — the whole being greater than the sum of its parts — was fashionable when the Beaubourg was being planned...

Charlotte Mosley is a Paris-based journalist.

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صكزامن الاصل

e-Watcher  
aubourg

# International Education

## China Caught In Dilemma Over Reforms

By Nina McPherson

**HONG KONG** — Student protests that broke out in more than 10 major Chinese cities during the last two months were less spontaneous eruptions than they were the strange, inevitable fruit of China's ambitious program of educational reform that was set in motion more than two years ago.

Since 1985, the government has been applying to the academic sphere reforms that have transformed the Chinese economy by decentralizing administrative control and weakening the ideological grip of the Communist Party.

Under the reforms, administrators were given the freedom to offer a wider choice of courses instead of a rigid compulsory curriculum, to recruit talented students outside the state plan and to use examinations and scholarship programs to weed out the unqualified. These changes introduced a degree of competition, academic choice and elitism into the educational system that would have been considered heretical only a few years before.

The experiments also gave students in China's elite coastal universities — the institutions that led the demonstrations — a taste of educational freedom and upward mobility that raised expectations and fueled their discontent with the pace of reform in the rest of Chinese society.

It was no accident that the universities that led the student movement — the University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Jiaotong University in Shanghai and Qinghua University in Beijing — had pioneered such radical reforms as the phasing out of mandatory political education, the introduction of elective courses and the discussion of Western liberal thinkers like Freud, Dewey and Hume in their philosophy classes.

It was students from these elite universities who ultimately stepped forward to test the limits of intellectual freedom in China — a freedom that they had first tasted in the changes that were transforming their own institutions.

But today, as conservatives gain ground in a struggle to reassert the Communist Party's supremacy and its monopoly over decision-making, all of these reforms hang in the balance.

The reforms were set in train by a 1985 document, "The Reform of China's Educational Structure." This report, which involved consultations with more than 10,000 academic experts, was drafted by a specially created super-ministry, the State Education Commission. It called for the massive expansion of educational opportunity at every level.

The document gave special priority to higher education — the only sector capable of producing the skilled manpower needed for China's economic modernization. Colleges and universities were called on to increase their output of graduates from 1.12 million to 10 million a year by the end of the century.

The philosophy behind the reforms aimed at bringing the rigidly specialized higher education system — which still operates according to a 50-year-old Soviet blueprint — closer to a Western model of general education.

Over-specialization in the university curriculum, which limits students to courses specifically related to their major field, had resulted in widespread apathy and discontent. In some universities, absenteeism at mandatory lectures on the history of the Communist Party and Marxist theory ran as high as 70 percent.

The 1985 document encouraged administrators and teachers to experiment at the local level, but their willingness to do so depended on their ability to transcend ideological barriers set by the party. Until the recent demonstrations, they had achieved some measure of success.

The recent unrest — and the Western liberal ideas that inspired it — has triggered a backlash by the party conservatives who have put those barriers firmly back in place. The atmosphere is now one of caution and self-censorship.

The party's fear that the educational reforms eroded their ability to control intellectuals was not without basis. In recent years, administrators and academics in China's elite universities had enjoyed unprecedented autonomy from the central government. But as the party reasserts its authority, this freedom is likely to be severely diminished.

The most striking feature of the 1985 resolution — now the most threatening to party bureaucrats — was the introduction of the presidential system. Under this system, top administrators at elite universities were elected by a committee of academics rather than appointed by the party. This change ran parallel to China's factory "manager responsibility system" in shifting power away from the party to the university president.

But the recent dismissal of the elected vice president of Hefei University of Science and Technology, Fang Lizhi, a noted physicist expelled from the party for his reformist views and

Continued on Page 12

## Changing System: A Risky Enterprise in France

By Julian Nundy

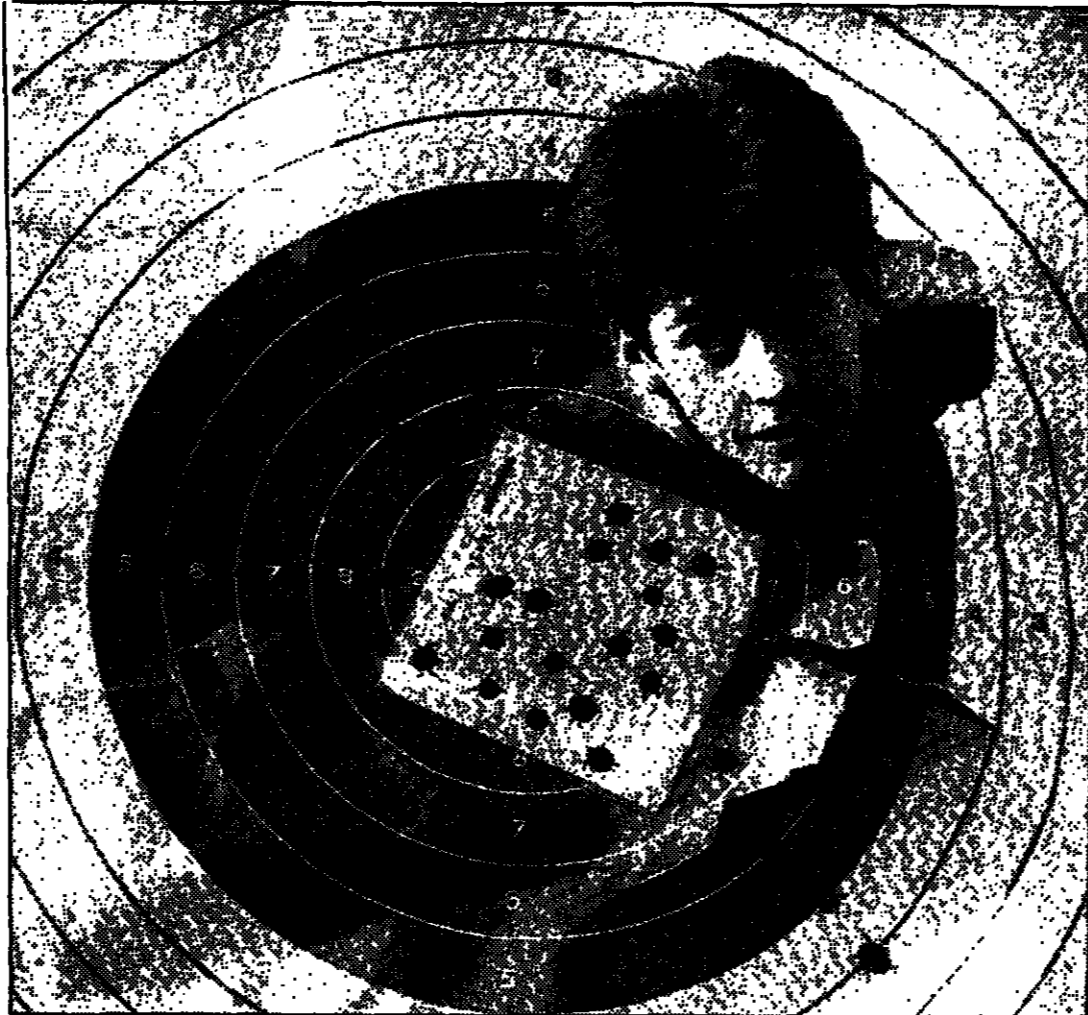
**PARIS** — When hundreds of thousands of students took to the streets last December, they were reminding Prime Minister Jacques Chirac that French governments tamper with education at their peril.

The issues, a series of university reform measures, became obscured by the death of a 22-year-old student after he was beaten by police.

Before the student, Malik Ousseine, died, the government had already withdrawn some of the main points of the law that had offended the students, including an increase in fees and selection for university places.

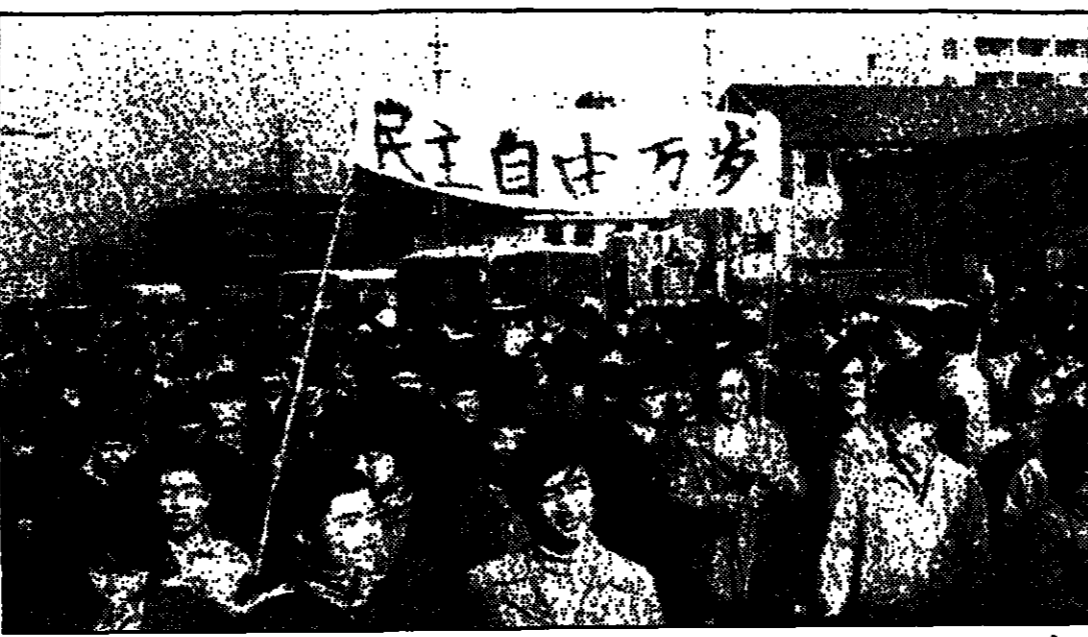
After the tragedy, the government withdrew the law in its entirety and the junior minister in charge of higher education, Alain Devaquet, resigned.

The Devaquet law attempted to deal with a problem that



## Protests Erupt Around World

In France, China, Mexico, South Korea and Spain, students have taken to the streets in recent months. Above, a student in Paris poked his head through a mock target on which a government reform proposal had been placed during December protests. At right, a policeman clashed with a student in Madrid last month during a march against university admissions policies. At bottom, students demonstrate in Shanghai.



has preoccupied French governments for years: overcrowding in French universities and a staggering high number of students who drop out before they finish degree courses.

Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a member of the centrist Union for French Democracy and a once prominent economics professor, estimated that three out of five French students left university in their first year.

All French students with the baccalaureate high school leaving certificate have the automatic right to a university place.

The most promising students go to the Grandes Ecoles, elite establishments founded in the 18th century that have a rigorous selection process. Such schools provide France with many of its leading politicians, administrators, scientists and captains of industry.

For Mr. Barre, the Devaquet law would have introduced much-needed reform but had been badly explained and presented in a way that made the students "bristle."

The most famous student protests came in 1968, a year when the post-World War II "baby boom" filled universities to capacity all over Europe.

Then, it was conditions at a University of Paris campus at Nanterre west of the capital that triggered riots that eventually paralyzed the country in May of that year and precipitated the departure of President Charles de Gaulle a year later.

Before the protests were taken over by the more politically minded, students complained of appalling study conditions, such as having to sit on window-ledges during classes because of inadequate lecture halls. The Nanterre campus was finally closed in the 1970s.

In succeeding years, under Presidents Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, any hint of education reform could be guaranteed to bring both university and high school

Continued on Page 10

Why Can't Johnny Add?

## U.S. School Reform Enters 'Second Wave'

Major studies show that American students rank among the lowest of any industrialized country.

By Edward B. Fiske

**NEW YORK** — When it comes to school reform, Americans tend to move in fits and starts. In the late 1950s, following the launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union, Congress plunged into a major effort to improve the quality of public schools, especially the teaching of mathematics, science and foreign languages. The motivation then was a perceived military threat to the nation's security.

Now Americans are perceiving another threat — this one economic. Business leaders fear that schools are not turning out the skilled workers needed for a technologically oriented economy, while governors and other state-level political leaders fear that, in the absence of strong public schools, the economies of their states will stagnate.

"Maybe what we should do," suggested Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, "is get the Japanese to shoot a Toyota into orbit."

Even without such a visible symbol of the newest threat to its national well-being moving across the skies, the United States is again turning its attention to improving its schools.

In the last three to five years, legislatures and boards of education in virtually every state have enacted legislation designed to improve the performance of their students.

Forty-one states, for example, have increased the number of core academic courses that students must accrue in order to earn a high school diploma, while 24 have increased teacher salaries and 30 have imposed competency tests for new or current teachers. Others have adopted "merit pay" plans for

superior teachers or tightened the requirements for teacher training.

Under the "fits and starts" theory, it might be assumed that the school reform movement would be starting to lose its momentum. Instead, it seems to be entering what educators and others are calling its "second wave."

After several years of attention to the structural financial side of primary and secondary schools, reformers are beginning to focus on new, and much more complicated, issues related to the teaching and learning process.

"We're discovering that improving schools is a lot more complicated than we first thought," said Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, which monitors education changes at the state level. "We have to figure out how to get students to go beyond rote learning and be more creative. We have to address questions like student and teacher motivation, which are a lot more subtle."

The reason for the concern was driven home last month when the latest international comparisons on mathematical performance were released at a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington. Data from three major studies showed that Americans ranked "among the lowest of any industrialized country."

Researchers attributed the relatively low performance of American students to a variety of factors, including repetitious curriculums that dwell too long on basic arithmetic at the expense of more demanding topics and prevailing cultural attitudes that view mathematics as a relatively simple subject that is far less important than reading.

One of the new reports came from the Second International Mathematics Study, the largest cross-cultural analysis ever conducted of mathematical achievement. The document, entitled "The Underachieving Curriculum: Assessing U.S. School Mathematics from an International Perspective," reported that American students simply do not take as much mathematics as their peers in other countries.

"In most countries, all advanced mathematics students take calculus," it stated. "In the U.S., only about one-fifth do."

Such statistics began to raise eyebrows in the early 1980s, and many states, such as Florida, began to look for ways to improve their schools. The reform movement really took off in April 1983 when the National Commission on Excellence in Education, appointed by former Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell, issued a stinging report entitled "A Nation at Risk."

The report, which attracted widespread publicity, described a "rising tide of mediocrity" in the nation's schools. "If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose on America the mediocre edu-

EDWARD B. FISKE is education editor of The New York Times.

Continued on Page 12

## Critics Sound Alarm As Student Debt Soars

**NEW YORK** — Ann VanCott and Mike Usman fell in love and got married two years ago when they were both first-year students at the New York Medical College in Valhalla, New York. They started off married life with \$66,000 in college and graduate student loans, a figure that will climb to \$234,000 when they get their M.D. degrees and to \$334,000 in 1992, when they finish their residencies and must begin paying off their debt.

By 2008, when the loans will have been retired, the husband-wife physician team will have put more than \$1 million of their collective income into debt service. "And this doesn't include malpractice insurance," Mr. Usman noted.

The red ink dripping from the VanCott-Usman family budget is a sign of how a new force — student debt — is reshaping the financial structure of American higher education and, many fear, having social consequences far beyond the college campus.

College graduates are now checking out the financial history of potential mates — "negative dowry" is the new term that describes what they are looking for — and debt-ridden students who in an earlier era would have enrolled in graduate or professional school are heading immediately into the job market.

Many critics fear that debt burdens are discouraging students from heading into socially important but low-paying fields like teaching or social work, and that even those who go into the professions will search out the more lucrative areas of their calling. "We certainly won't be rural general practitioners," confessed Mr. Usman.

Rising debt levels are seen as a major factor in the declining presence of blacks and other minority group members on the nation's college campuses, and the inevitable problem of high default rates has



John Schuchman

become a political issue.

For such reasons, many educators and politicians have begun to call for reforms. "A system that dissuades minority access, twists academic choice, erodes campus participation, undercuts graduate study and generates a billion dollars a year in defaults has something wrong with it," wrote Theodore J. Marchese, vice president of the American Association for Higher Education.

To those outside the United States, the problem of student debt seems strange. Universities in most European countries are heavily subsidized, resulting in readily affordable tuitions. In many, students receive state stipends.

American universities receive public subsidies, directly in the case of public institutions, indirectly through tax exemptions and deductions in the case of private ones, but students and their families are expected to shoulder a substantial share of the burden. The cost of a year at a public university is now \$5,000 to \$10,000. The tab at a prestigious private school like Harvard approaches \$20,000.

Students have traditionally paid for their education through a variety of means, beginning with current income, family savings, summer jobs and student jobs. For those still facing a gap, financial

Continued on Page 11

## Kenya Fights For the Basics

Basic schooling remains elusive for millions of children in Kenya, where limited resources filter slowly to rural areas.



8

## Haiti Takes On Illiteracy

The Roman Catholic Church has begun a \$25-million campaign to teach three million Haitians, or half of the population, how to read and write in Creole.

9

## Britain's Tough Education Minister

Margaret Thatcher's tough minister of education, Kenneth Baker, is building a reputation as a troubleshooter.

10



Stephen Perry

## Adult Classes Booming in U.S.

Millions of Americans are going back to school, looking for a new dimension in their lives, and institutions of higher education are cashing in on the boom.

11

Mary Left Out of System

# Kenya Struggles to Provide the Basics

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

LESRIKAN, Kenya — For Geoffrey Lesrikan, 19, life has taken a turn for the better. Last year, due to the donation of a wheelchair, he was able to "commute" between his mud-brick home and the village school. And this year, he is a candidate for a place in a secondary school because of his good exam results.

Geoffrey considers himself fortunate, for educational and medical services, considered the right of every child in Western countries, remain elusive for many children in black Africa, where per capita gross domestic product is static and the social infrastructure is stretched to the limit.

In Kenya, as with countries elsewhere on the continent, national resources filter slowly to the rural areas.

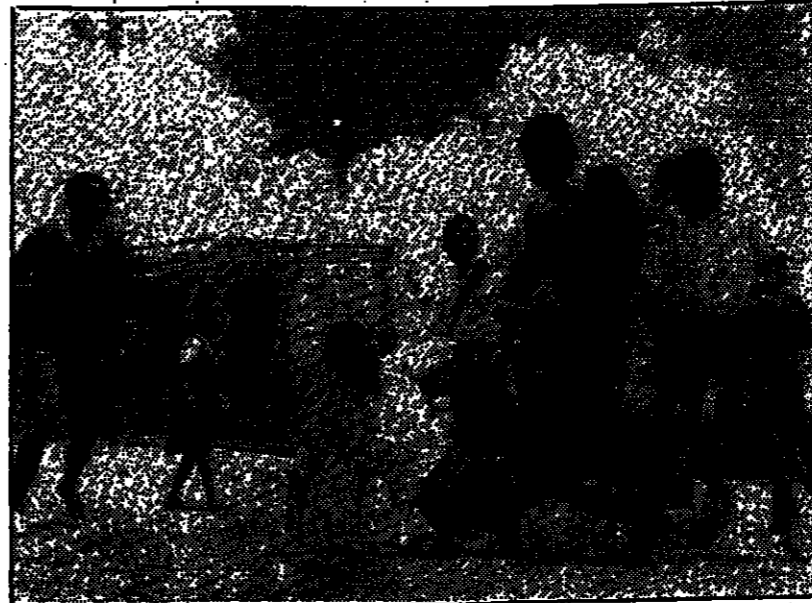
Here in the tiny village of Lesrikan, a dirt street bordered by six dwellings, there appears to be an unbridgeable chasm separating its inhabitants from the rest of the world. There is no electricity, no telephone, no motorized transport and very little water.

By tradition, the Samburu people who live here are nomads who range the arid plains tending their cattle, camels and goats. Many have settled more or less permanently, bending to the dictates of a faceless bureaucracy in the distant capital of Nairobi, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) to the south. Yet in other directions, the cutting edge of change has been blunted by government apathy and lack of funds.

The people's needs are basic but mostly unmet. Richard Lengua, headmaster of the primary school, asks for textbooks — one copy for the teacher will do, he says modestly — and old newspapers, no matter how dated.

Last year, the community held a *harambee* (Swahili for "let's pull together") to raise money for a new wooden schoolhouse on a hillside next to the church. Like many small communities, Lesrikan must resort to its own limited resources to raise its standard of living.

The village school stands below a dry



Schoolboys playing a game of soccer during a break from class.

watercourse and is flooded once a year when the rains fall. The compound consists of a handful of one-room buildings made from rough-hewn poles. The students' wobbly benches and tables stand on a dirt floor. Pencils, pens and paper are treasured since they are hard to come by.

During his eight years of primary education, Geoffrey lived at the school and returned home once a year. He made the 15-mile journey by crawling on his hands and knees. His legs were wasted by a childhood bout of polio, for there was no immunization service at the time.

Lesrikan's problems are mirrored in both rural and urban areas throughout Kenya, and the authorities have acknowledged a critical gap between expectation and reality but have not put forward any solutions. This year's education allotment of \$375 million will be pruned by 6 percent next year.

Prospects for Kenya's 4.5 million primary school children are bleak. Competition to place youngsters in the country's 10,000 primary schools is fierce, particularly in the overcrowded cities.

Last year, for instance, 11,000 Nairobi children, ready to begin their schooling, were left out of the educational system simply because there was no place to put them. The number of Nairobi children refused permission to start school will climb to 44,000 by 1990.

As a result, in January, when the school year begins, anxious parents camp overnight outside school gates just to acquire an application form, since government policy is to admit children on a first-come, first-serve basis.

For primary school graduates who want to continue their education, finding a place in secondary school is also difficult. Last

year less than a third of the 160,000 pupils who passed their entrance exams to secondary schools found a place in a state school.

In Nairobi, which has the greatest concentration of schools, only one of every four children will find a place. The rest will either attend inadequately equipped self-help schools or simply end their schooling, while those parents who can afford to will send their children to one of the country's few private schools.

University competition is equally fierce. The University of Nairobi only admits 2,000 new students each year although two fledgling universities will be able to soak up more secondary school graduates once they get fully under way.

Since independence nearly a quarter of a century ago, Kenya has prided itself on its universal and free primary education. Now all this is changing drastically.

This year, for the first time, parents in Nairobi will have to pay a \$150 levy for each school term that their child attends. There are three terms in a school year. Coupled with bills for books, uniforms and the ever-present "building fund," this puts the privilege of education well beyond the reach of the growing number of urban poor.

Much of the problem stems from the country's 4.1 percent annual population growth rate, the fastest in the world. The traditional birthright of land tenure for every adult male can no longer be upheld, resulting in an urban drift of over 7 percent a year. Nairobi's population is growing by 11 percent.

More than 300,000 school-leavers come into the job market annually, many of them 13-year-old primary school graduates.

Last year, however, only 18,000 new jobs were created, the majority in the manufacturing sector. Demands for employment will accelerate in the future rather than abate since nearly half of Kenya's population of 20 million is under 15. In 15 years' time, only 12 percent of the labor force will be formally employed, over half of them in the bloated civil service.

MARY ANNE FITZGERALD is a journalist based in Nairobi.

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# India Sets Up Informal Schools

By Nilova Roy

**N**EW DELHI — A project that could eliminate illiteracy for hundreds of millions of Indians is under way in villages on the outskirts of Pabal, a remote town in the western state of Maharashtra.

Conducted by the Institute of Education in Poona and the Bhabha Center for Science Education, a research center funded by an industrial group in Bombay, the project involves rural and suburban families. The classes, limited to 20 students at a time, are conducted from 6:30 to 9:30 every evening by teachers trained by the institutes.

The instructor, often a member of the community, sits in a circle with the group and teaches by means of songs, folk tales and conversations to which the students can relate personally. The instructor might use the village pond, for example, to teach about physics, hygiene, population control and arithmetic.

The classes are held in a central location, often the temple courtyard or under a banyan tree or in an unused shed.

The primary course, equivalent to fourth-grade standards, is taught over two years and entails about 1,200 hours of instruction. The attendance rate in what the government calls "nonformal centers," like the one in Pabal, has been over 80 percent, compared with 30 percent to 40 percent attendance rates in primary schools in rural India.

In addition, the dropout rate is 10 percent or less, while formal schools in the district have recorded a dropout rate of more than 50 percent before children reached fifth grade. A recent survey by the government showed that 75 percent of pupils drop out of schools by the eighth grade. More than 70 percent of In-

dia's population lives in rural areas, and it is here that the thrust of the government's new policy on education has been directed.

That policy, adopted by the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi late last year, sets 1990 as the target date for assuring a basic educational standard for all children up to 14 years of age.

P.L. Malhotra, director of the National Council for Educational Research and Training, who helped formulate the policy and is deeply involved in its implementation, said: "Equity with excellence is the main thrust of the new policy, not equity versus excellence. First, like a pyramid, we are concentrating on the base, getting a sound education for everyone. Opportunities for higher studies exist for those who want it, but we would like those genuinely interested in academics."

He added: "Thus far the attitude toward education has been just to get people literate, but now the thrust is on developing an all-round education, teaching a person the need to plan his family size, the need for cleanliness and so on. Now there is great possibility for a quantum jump in the sphere of education."

"We are concentrating on the primary stage, because that is where the country's future lies," said Jaya Pillai, an educator. "It is vital that a child should learn concepts and inquisitiveness and the need to be self-reliant and appreciate the small family norm, nature around him and so on."

Currently, about 450 million people or nearly 60 percent of the population is illiterate. World Bank reports estimate that India will surpass China in having the highest rate of illiteracy in the world by the turn of the century.

Education in India is funded by the states and the federal government, which supplies most of the funds. About 6 percent of the gross national product is spent on



Sophia Ferra

education, twice the sum allocated before India's current five-year economic plan went into effect in March 1986 and second only to defense expenditure.

In government-run schools, which comprise about 92 percent of the total, studies are free for girls, while boys pay nominal amounts for tuition and books.

About 40 percent of primary schools have no basic facilities such as buildings, teachers or teaching aids. Classes are held in huts or under a tree. Local government officers or committees are responsible for appointing teachers and keeping the schools running, though sometimes it is left to the teachers to round up students for classes, to obtain books from the nearest town and keep abreast of the curriculum.

Last year Operation Blackboard was launched to provide a minimum of two teachers, a blackboard, and some basic

teaching aids to every primary school in every district. This will cost about 20 billion rupees (about \$1.75 billion) with about 61 billion rupees set aside for education this year. About 60 percent of 155 million children aged 14 and under stand to benefit from this project.

The remaining 40 percent, or about 62 million children, and millions of adults can attend one of the 163,000 government-run centers like those at Pabal or the several thousand more centers run by private trusts and approved by the government.

In addition, last year a training project was initiated with 500,000 teachers. It cost the government about \$9 million. This year 750,000 more teachers will be trained. After all the 3.5 million primary school teachers have taken the training course, more will be recruited.

NILOVA ROY is a journalist based in New Delhi.

# Learning the 2 Rs in Haitian Creole

By Mark Kurlansky

**D**ESARMES, Haiti — This small village in the valley of Haiti's most important river, the Artibonite, was named by ignorance. The original French name was *Des Arbrés*, two trees, that marked the spot of a revolutionary battle.

Few people here, however, can read or write their native Creole, let alone French and so the pronunciation has degenerated over the centuries until the battle site eventually sounded like the French word for disarm. And there are still few villagers here who can write that.

Estimates of illiteracy in Haiti range from 75 percent to 85 percent of the population. And the government has never tackled the problem. Now, however, the Roman Catholic Church has decided to do so on its own. It will spend \$25 million over the next five years to teach reading and writing to three million Haitians, half of the country's population.

"If people are going to have to vote to be a democracy, we are going to have to teach them to read," said the Reverend Frantz Grandito, the priest who directs the program, Mission Alpha. This year Haiti will try to hold its first democratic elections in 30 years.

The problem of massive illiteracy, where people cannot even sign their name, was illustrated in the first of a series of elections to choose a constitutional assembly last October. Voting was done by written ballot and frequent cases were found of illiterate peasants voting with a ballot that had been filled out and handed to them by a stranger, often the representative of a candidate.

Marie Solange Bedotte in her first week of literacy instruction at an Alpha center in Desarmes said that she planned to vote this year. But when told that she would have to write the candidate's name on the ballot, she said, "I am not sure I will be able to do that."

The church, however, thinks she will be ready in time for the municipal elections in July. The literacy program is held two hours daily, five days a week for six months. Each center has a maximum of 20 students. Desarmes currently has 14 students, ranging in age from 19 to 45.

There are 5,000 centers throughout the country each run by a volunteer, unpaid instructor who is trained by the church. Father Grandito hopes eventually to have 150,000 instructors.

The church program began in December 1985 when President Jean-Claude Duvalier was still in power. He was overthrown on Feb. 7, 1986. Father Grandito said the former re-

gime was "opposed to literacy." Mr. Duvalier's private voluntary militia, popularly known as the Tonton Macoutes, which had a reputation for brutality, tried to scare people away from the Alpha centers.

From December 1985 until July 1986, 5,000 Haitians went to the centers, and the church contends that 60 percent of them can now read and write.

Father Grandito said of the current transi-

tion with two sounds. He wrote on the blackboard *lamé*, the Creole word meaning army. "Do you know what this says?" he asked. The students looked blankly toward the blackboard. "You know," he coughed, "the people with the sticks that hit you on the head."

"That's right," said Mr. Philistine, pointing to the word syllable by syllable. "La-May. You know them. Now you can write their name."

He works from a book developed by the church to teach literacy in Creole. The book encourages political discussion. The chapter titles include vote, participate, uproot, organize, community and liberty. The book has now been accepted as a national textbook.

The Alpha centers are always in Creole, the first language of all Haitians. This is in itself an innovation because all other Haitian schools are in French. In rural areas, the teachers simply memorize the lesson since they are often incapable themselves of conversing in French. Most newspapers are in French and government announcements are generally in French even though the ruling class has Creole as its first language.

In addition, the Alpha program is free. One of the major causes of illiteracy in Haiti is the cost of schooling. Although rural schools cost as little as three dollars a year, this is more than many Haitians can afford for their large families. The church estimates that the average Artibonite farmer earns a dollar and two meals for a day's work.

Once the basic program is in full operation, Father Grandito plans a "post-literacy phase" in French, Spanish or English. He considers continuing education vital. "If you don't, they will return to illiteracy." But he admits that qualified teachers for this would be far more difficult to find and the budget would have to go far over the designated \$25 million.

However, even if only the basic literacy drive succeeds, it would create a far higher literacy rate than Haiti has ever known, and this in itself could be a revolution.

Students in Desarmes were asked what they would do with their new skill. Lucien Latorté, 45, who at last can now slowly write her name, said that she had noticed that merchants had been quoting her false prices and she now does not let them get away with it.

And Jean Max, 19, said that after he can read, "When they arrest me, I will be able to read the charges."

MARK KURLANSKY is a journalist based in Miami.

**If people are going to have to vote to be a democracy, we are going to have to teach them to read.**

national government under the leadership of Lieutenant General Henri Namphy: "They are not hostile to literacy but they are not exactly in agreement with it either. The state has recently established its own small-scale literacy program with a budget of about \$600,000 which has not yet begun functioning. The literacy program of the last regime, although always budgeted, never did function."

"The state doesn't help us," said Father Grandito. "On the contrary we help them."

The Catholic Church in Haiti is highly politicized and is credited with having played an important role in the overthrow of Mr. Duvalier. The church emphasizes the importance of political activism in daily life, and Mission Alpha is a highly politicized lesson in the two Rs.

The teacher in Desarmes, Fritz Philistine, who like most people in the Artibonite earns his living from growing rice, stood by a blackboard fastened to an almond tree. The students in straw hats and bright kerchiefs sat in a semicircle around him in the shade of tall palm trees.

Mr. Philistine wanted to work on a word

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Student Views ■ An Economic Bonanza

Adults Crowding Back Into Class

By Daniel B. Moscovitz

WASHINGTON — Millions of American adults are going back to school. "A lot of people used to say, 'I've got my education,'" noted William Draves, national coordinator of the Learning Resources Network.

But now they realize that an education simply cannot be postponed. Learning never ends and knowledge, as a commodity, is constantly changing.

Those who sell that commodity are enjoying a bull market, with everyone from a Vienna housewife gathering novices in her kitchen to make tortes to the nation's most prestigious institutions of higher education cashing in on the boom.

Within the diversity are two competing theories. The learners are seeking richer, fuller lives and the teaching institutions have found a student body that can pay its own way, with little need for scholarship aid.

In October, the Department of Education reported that it found more than 23 million adults, almost 14 percent of the adult population, taking some kind of formal course. This included those trying to get through basic reading and arithmetic to those working on their second professional degree.

But most of the adult part-time students are back in the classroom not to get a degree but to get ahead — economically, socially or intellectually.

Public and private schools are responding to this demand by adding their traditional adult education programs courses that are aimed at more sophisticated students. Chinese history is the most popular course now offered in the adult program at Great Neck, Long Island.

Virtually every large and medium-sized museum now has a formal education program, said Paterson Williams of the Denver Art Museum, chairman of the

American Association of Museums' committee on education.

The Institute for Contemporary Photography in New York runs sessions in "Travel Photography" and "Making Better Portraits." The Smithsonian in Washington this winter is lumping lectures by such diverse talents as Linda Bird Johnson, Robb, Stanley Marcus and Bobby Inman in a course called "Conversations With Texans."

Mr. Draves's Learning Resources Network oversees a string of cooperative enterprises nationwide in which any would-be teacher can offer a "course" in almost anything at all.

An entrepreneur, William Zanker, has taken the same idea and put it on a commercial basis. His Learning Annex, a publicly traded company, operates in a dozen big cities, with instruction in foreign languages, public speaking, computers and belly dancing.

Mr. Zanker calls the Learning Annex a "disco of the mind," and there is no disguising the fact that for many who pay \$50 for four sessions to learn French, the "language of love" is the chance to acquire new skills is equal in importance by the chance to meet a compatible fellow student.

Those winning appeals concern more conventional educational institutions, too. Of the 5,000 or so adults taking courses part-time at the University of Tennessee, "at least 50 percent are divorced," said Jeffrey Secula, associate director of the evening school. Many are looking for new job skills, either to earn their own way or to use their new freedom to start a new career.

But Mr. Secula said, the likelihood of meeting other single adults with similar interests is a big draw.

Technological changes mean that some of the jobs that adults originally trained for are disappearing and that in others the skills learned in undergraduate days will no longer suffice. This has spurred many adults to return

to school to improve their skills. However, many interviewed in the Education Department survey said that they are looking for a new dimension to their life. "The population is becoming more educated, and education begets education," noted Nancy Gadbrow, professor of adult education at Syracuse University.

This is particularly true of the adult education programs aimed at retirees. Case Western Reserve University, for example, runs three 12-week seminars each year that promise no papers, no exams, but no pandering in the instruction from some of the top names at the institution.

Probably the most spectacular success in offering continuing education to retirees is the Elderhostel movement. Adapted from the folk schools of Scandinavia, the group brought 200 older people to five courses in 1975 and expects to draw 136,000 this year.

Not very long ago, few educational institutions showed much interest in students over 21. But schools that were geared up for the baby boom generation now are looking for students.

"The schools need the adults, they need their money, so now they are okay," Mr. Gadbrow said. Federal projections show that by the end of this decade, 18 percent of all college students will be over 35, a 50-percent jump from the 1980 figure.

Almost all adult education programs are self-sustaining. Included in the costs that the enrollment

fees cover are overhead expenses that otherwise would have to be handled by a school's general budget.

"The buildings are not being used, but the lights are on, the heat is on or the air conditioning is on," noted Donna Stephenson, a University of Massachusetts counselor who works exclusively with adult students.

The fees help with faculty salaries, too. Usually, credit courses are considered part of the normal teaching load, so the fees can go to the school treasury. Teachers get paid extra for taking on the noncredit assignments, providing "a way in which the faculty can add to their income and keep afloat," said Ellis Turner, head of the continuing education program at Tidwell Friends. The extra income can be decisive in recruiting and retaining low-paid junior faculty members.

The adult courses provide a public relations bonanza, lining up local support for a school among citizens who might otherwise have little contact with it.

And the schools know that a few of the adult part-timers will get so hooked that they will decide to turn themselves into what the institutions need most: degree-seeking, tuition-paying, full-time students.

DANIEL B. MOSCOWITZ is a senior correspondent for McGraw-Hill World News in Washington.

Freshman attitudes

American college freshmen are more interested in financial success, according to a new survey by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education, and less interested than their predecessors in helping others. The study, based on responses from 204,491 students who entered college last fall, also reported less support for the preservation of the environment and a significant drop in support for the legalization of marijuana.

Table with 3 columns: Issue, Fall 1976, Fall 1985, Fall 1986. Issues include: The Government is not doing enough to control pollution, Marijuana should be legalized, It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships, Abortion should be legalized, The death penalty should be abolished, A couple should live together for some time before deciding to get married, To promote racial understanding, To be very well off financially, To help others in difficulty, To be involved in environmental clean-up, To develop a philosophy of life.

The New York Times

Growing Debt Burden Causes Alarm

Continued from page 7

aid was available in the form of federal aid, both subsidized repayable loans and, for poor students, outright grants. Many states have similar plans, and universities offer their own loans and scholarships. The last resort was higher-cost loans from commercial banks.

Recently, however, the loan segment of this delicate balance has begun to become relatively more important. "The rules about paying for college have changed," said Mr. Marchese. "We've said to young people: 'If you want a higher education, here's a loan. Pay for it yourself.'"

Statistics bear him out. Borrowing under the Federal Guaranteed Student Loan program has tripled in the last decade, to nearly \$10 billion a year, and during the current academic year the amount of loans outstanding will pass \$30 billion. A new congressional study estimates that one-third to one-half of all undergraduates leave school as debtors, with those in private four-year colleges accumulating an average obligation of nearly \$9,000.

The most expensive private colleges routinely expect students to borrow \$3,500 a year, or \$14,000 by the time they pick up their diploma. Figures for graduate schools are even higher. The Internal Revenue Service has begun withholding tax refunds from citizens with defaulted loans, which are estimated to be running at \$1 billion a year.

The rising student debt level is seen as a result of a variety of factors, beginning with soaring tuition costs. For the last three or four years, colleges have been increasing the cost to students at two to three times the general rate of inflation.

Changes in federal policies are also a factor. Cheered on by the Reagan administration, Congress has sharply curtailed the eligibility of middle-income students for the subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans, forcing families into more expensive commercial borrowing.

In keeping with the administration's philosophy of emphasizing "self-help" on the part of students and their families, there has been a broad shift in financial aid from grants to loans. According to the College Board, repayable loans, which accounted for one-sixth of all financial aid a decade ago, now make up one-half. Moreover, funding for other programs, such as the Pell Grants for low-income students, has not kept pace with the costs many students face.

While many educators and others are upset by the trend, few solutions have emerged. Indeed, most proposals for coping with the rising cost of college seem to involve new — if imaginative — forms of borrowing.

Most colleges have sought to increase their financial aid bud-

Graduating Cum Laude in Debt

Average Indebtedness for Undergraduates Who Borrow

Table with 3 columns: TYPE OF INSTITUTION, AFTER 2 YEARS, AFTER 4 YEARS. Rows: Public 2 year colleges (\$3,303), Private 2 year colleges (\$4,461), Public 4 year colleges (\$3,217), Private 4 year colleges (\$4,340).

Source: Joint Economic Committee of Congress, 1985-1986

the college gets the use of the money until the child is ready to matriculate. In return, the student gets four free years of education.

This plan has obvious problems. For example, what happens if the child does not want to go to the institution his parents selected or cannot meet its academic standards? The Michigan Legislature recently addressed this problem by approving a plan that would allow students to cash in their academic credit at any of the state's 15 four-year and 29 two-year public colleges and universities.

Other ideas range from plans that would make federal scholarship assistance contingent on a period of public service to a federally sponsored National Student Loan Bank under which the repayment schedule would vary depending on the graduate's income. With the administration's backing, Congress recently agreed to try out an "income-contingent" loan program.

One hallowed idea that no longer seems like a viable option is "working your way through college." With tuition increases far outstripping the growth of minimum wages, the numbers just are not there to sustain this venerable tradition.

Edward B. Fiske

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# Japanese See Crisis Of Mediocrity in System

**By Christine Chapman**  
**TOKYO**—While the United States is considering how to emulate Japan's public school education, Japan is admitting that a crisis exists in its long-suffering system. The call for reform is being made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and is supported by the Ministry of Education, Nikkyoso, the Japan teachers' union, has attacked the recommendations as elitist, charging that they are politically self-serving for the prime minister and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The country is aroused emotionally in a controversy over the basic philosophy of Japanese schooling and its practical results.

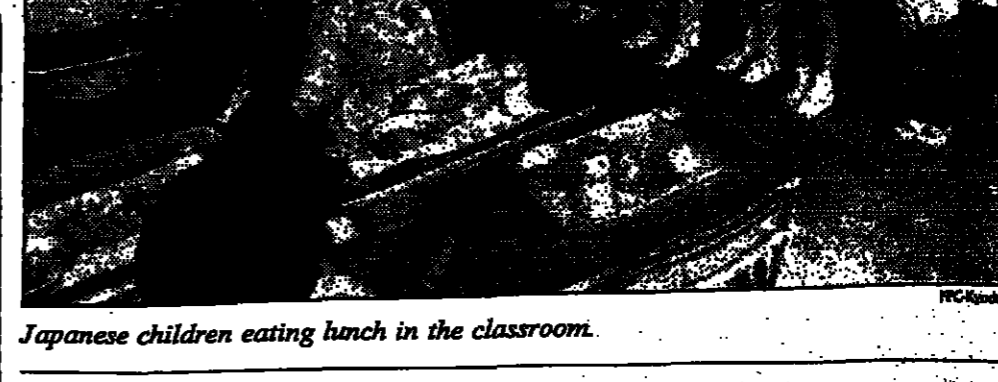
### Japan's Leading Algebra Score

The following table shows the results of a recent algebra test given to Japanese students in the United States. The test was given to 100 students in each of the following countries:

Country	Correct Answers
Japan	74%
U.S.	30%
International	50%

**The Winners**

Beginning of Year	Japan: 72%	U.S.: 14%	INTERNAT.: 14%
End of Year	Japan: 74%	U.S.: 30%	INTERNAT.: 50%



Japanese children eating lunch in the classroom.

The system of secondary education is seen by the reformers as too egalitarian to turn out the creative people necessary to keep Japan in the forefront of technological development. They want to put the emphasis on the individual student.

In April 1984, Mr. Nakasone appointed a 25-member panel of prominent educators and businessmen to re-examine policy and introduce change. To date, the National Council on Educational Reform, also known as the Ad Hoc Council, has submitted three reports full of general ideas but little that amounts to a concrete program of reform.

The reports stress the "state of desolation" in education and label its schools "in crisis." The average program of junior high schools and high schools are judged to be insufficient to turn out students who can pass university entrance examinations without enduring special cramming courses.

Underlying this record of national literacy is the American-imposed egalitarian principle on which postwar education was based: All pupils through junior high school were to get the same education. But now, individuality has come back in. The Ad Hoc Council hopes to foster creativity, thinking ability, choice and flexibility, lifelong learning, internationalization and coping with the information age.

Former Minister of Education Michio Nagai, who is now a senior adviser to United Nations University in Tokyo, said in an interview: "Catching up with the West was a core philosophy of Japanese secondary education. Japan advanced in a uniform and egalitarian way, but education was not individualistic enough to prepare students to invent or create."

The impetus for change has also come from business leaders who fear being left behind, internationally, in technological research. The committee also recommends introducing moral education classes and improving the quality of teachers through retraining or apprenticeships, with supervision by older, perhaps retired teachers. It is these two points that rile the Japan Teachers' Union.

Teaching ethics reflects the prime minister's "new nationalism," said Ichiro Tanaka, head of the union. The teacher reforms aim at creating "government-controlled instructors," he said.

The central fact of life and education in Japan is getting into the best university. There is a decided hierarchy of prestigious schools, with the University of Tokyo at the top. Parents spend large sums to send their children to *juken*, or after-school-cram schools, to prepare for entrance examinations.

During the January-February national university examination season, there has been a change in the number of subjects the students are tested in, a drop from seven to five. The number of public colleges they can apply to has been increased to three. These modest changes to broaden the system have encouraged more students to take the examinations. In January, 390,000 students, almost double last year's candidates, took the first of two rounds of tests. Only one in six was expected to pass.

Christine Chapman is a journalist based in Tokyo who writes on education and cultural affairs.

# Chinese Ideologues Caught in Dilemma Over Liberalization

Continued from page 7

replaced by a propaganda commissar chosen by the party, has dealt a decisive blow to the concept of institutional autonomy. Despite reassurances from the conservative state education deputy prime minister, Li Peng, that party authorities will be barred from dismissing more university heads, the damage has already been done.

The party's power emanates less from directives sent down from the upper echelons than it does from its ability to create a climate of fear. It is this climate that will empower local party authorities, already chafing at their diminished role in the universities, to replace department heads, determine promotions and punish reformers with undesirable job assignments.

Conservatives can also point to the rebelliousness of students at "model" elite universities to find arguments for intensifying political education and bringing higher education back under the grip of the party bureaucracy.

The student unrest laid bare the contradiction that lies at the heart of China's reform program: the conflict between encouraging academic excellence and demanding ideological loyalty.

For in trying to create the skilled, independent thinking manpower necessary for the success of China's economic modernization, the architects of change are caught in a paradox of their own making: By emphasizing scientific inquiry over ideological dogma, party leaders have lost a degree of political control

over Chinese students, who are both more critical and more demanding.

Chinese leaders face another dilemma in their reform program: the trade-off between providing quality education for a select few and expanding educational opportunities for the masses.

While Chinese students pay lip service to the desirability of a more competitive educational system, they are members of a society that has come to expect the state to relieve them of the need to take any risks. They are thus ill-prepared to accept an academic environment that rewards merit and favors competition over lifetime job security.

Experiments that allow students to find jobs by direct contacts with work units have tended to favor students at the elite universities. They have already fueled widespread student resentment at the less prestigious institutions where jobs continue to be allocated according to the state plan.

The straining of already inadequate university facilities to accommodate a dramatic increase in student enrollment from 856,000 in 1978 to 1.6 million in 1985 has already taken a heavy toll on the quality of higher education.

This sacrifice of quality has not gone unnoticed. Student complaints of crowded living conditions, poor cafeteria food and low quality teaching surfaced again during the recent demonstrations.

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## 'Second Wave' Reforms Begin in U.S.

Continued from page 7

bandwagon may not be as easy as it sounds. In many states, such as Arkansas and Texas, "first wave" reforms were pushed through over the active opposition of teachers' unions, which opposed measures such as competency tests for teachers already on the job.

Teachers have also pointed out that the politically popular concept of merit pay, while common in business and thus attractive to

professionalism of teachers by giving them more freedom and responsibility in making educational decisions.

"It's fine to talk about getting new and talented people into teaching through higher salaries or other means," said Saul Cooperman, the New Jersey commissioner of education. "But unless you can also get these teachers more involved in choosing curricula, selecting textbooks and shaping grading policies, they may not stay around very long."

Considerable attention is now being lavished on finding ways to help new teachers adjust to the classroom. Some schools of education, including Oregon State University's, have begun offering "warranties" on their graduates. If a fledgling teacher has difficulties, the school can send him or her back to the university for further training. Some school districts have begun assigning experienced teachers to work as mentors for beginning colleagues.

Other ideas have been proposed, including the provision of more "support staff" to teachers in the form of classroom aides and clerical help.

"It's no good attracting better qualified people into the profession and certifying them, only to turn around and then assign them to humdrum duty," said Marc S. Tucker, executive director of the Carnegie Forum.

The Department of Education has also joined the "second wave" by publishing a series of "What Works" booklets that describe techniques for improving the teaching and learning process.

Experts on teacher education say that such efforts are likely to be enhanced by the fact that much has been learned in recent years about effective learning.

"For the first time, there is now a body of information that we can pass on to new teachers about what does and does not work in the classroom," said Robert D. Barr, dean of the school of education at Oregon State University. "Ten years ago, this body of research did not exist."

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Various financial and market data tables including: "G-5 or Not That Is Not", "NEW YORK", "ASIAN MARKETS", "CURRENCY", "DOLLAR VALUES", and "INTEREST".

basics

Statistics Index

Table listing various statistics such as AMEX index, NYSE index, and interest rates.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14-15, 1987

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Average Rises 17.57 Points, Page 14.

4 P.M. PRICES UP

Page 13

ECONOMIC SCENE

G-5 or Not G-5? Right Now, That Is Not the Question

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — The United States is still going round and round in a clumsy waltz with its partners in Japan, West Germany, France and Britain over when to hold the next Group of Five meeting.

As of Thursday, a Treasury spokesman said, there was still no meeting scheduled because it was so hard to get everybody together.

Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, had to present legislation to the parliament; West Germany's finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, had to help Chancellor Helmut Kohl negotiate a new coalition government.

While acceptance of these explanations for the delay is not quite in a class with belief in the tooth fairy, the main obstacle to a meeting has been a lack of substantive agreement.

But is a successful deal negotiable at this point? Mr. Baker has not made public just what he is trying to negotiate.

From earlier discussions with Mr. Baker, it appears that he seeks a system of "reference ranges" among the major currencies — upper and lower limits within which their exchange rates would fluctuate.

If the dollar fell to its lower limit, would this imply intervention, and by whom? Would there be clear rules and who would enforce them? What if enormous currency flows in the markets threatened to overwhelm government intervention?

AT A SYMPOSIUM at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Richard M. Nixon, said that no "acceptable, implementable basis for agreement" on target or reference zones had been found, despite years of discussion.

He warned that "the persistent search for agreement where the basis for agreement is elusive may irritate relations among nations that should be friends or, at least, allies."

Relations between the United States and its allies have indeed been irritated. The Americans feel that the Europeans and the Japanese have pursued their own trade advantages, thrusting the burden of promoting world economic expansion on the United States.

The Europeans feel they have been burned too often, and the United States thinks it has suffered at the hands of Japan and West Germany too often.

Mr. Baker has been trying to provide the leadership required to strengthen the economic alliance and the world economy, but it is doubtful that he can succeed without greater support from President Ronald Reagan.

But Mr. Reagan, ensnared in the Iran affair, has scarcely taken a hand in the currency crisis. Unless he does, the agreement Mr. Baker seeks may be beyond reach.

Strains in the alliance lie at the heart of the troubled international monetary system.

Pennzoil Shares Soar 14%

Ruling Deflates Texaco Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pennzoil Co.'s stock soared 14 percent Friday and Texaco Inc.'s stock plunged 6 percent as Wall Street reacted to a Texas appeals court decision Thursday in Pennzoil's favor.

Texaco's grim-faced chairman, meanwhile, said that the company would seek a rehearing on the appellate decision, which upheld a ruling that Texas illegally interfered with Pennzoil's planned takeover of Getty Oil Co. in 1984.

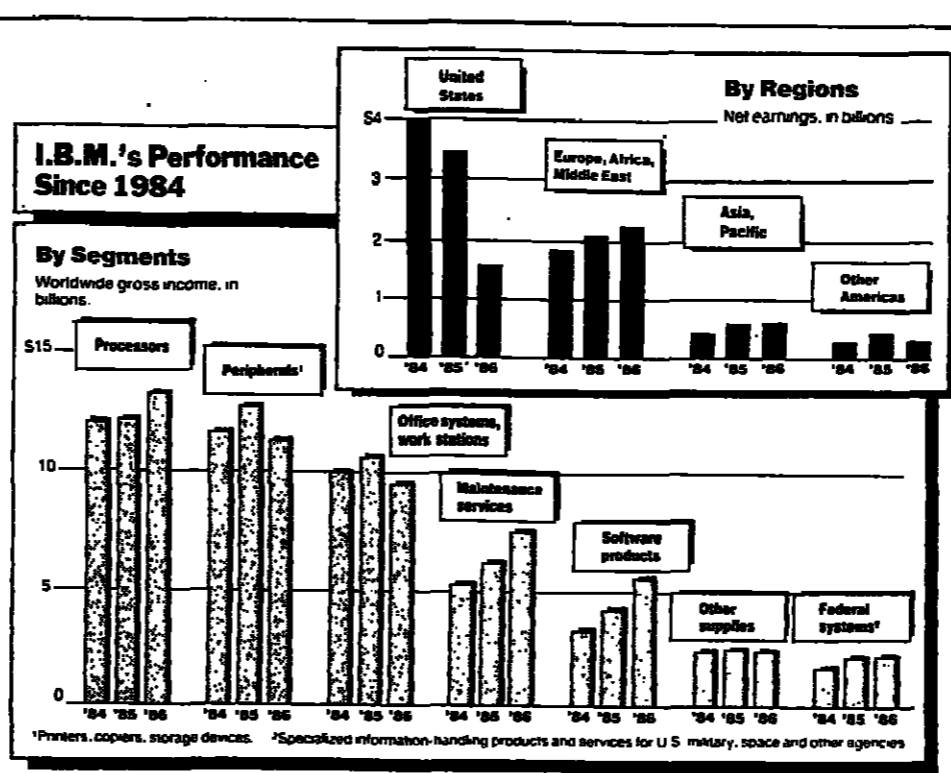
"We will go forward in order to have this enormous matter corrected," Alfred C. DeCarne Jr. said Friday. He added that Texaco was "prepared to seek a just and economic settlement of this matter" with Pennzoil.

Thursday's ruling was the second time a Texas court had upheld the original verdict, which awarded Pennzoil \$10.53 billion in compensation, the largest amount ever in the United States.

Texaco struck an agreement to acquire Getty Oil in January 1984, two days after Getty and Pennzoil had announced an agreement in principle to merge.

Texaco lawyers argued there was no evidence that the company knew of any contract between Pennzoil and Getty.

The appeals panel, unanimously supporting the lower court, See TEXACO, Page 15



IBM Reveals Its Soft Underbelly

Report Cites Personal Computers, Peripherals in U.S.

By Calvin Sims

NEW YORK — When International Business Machines Corp. recently reported its largest decline in quarterly earnings since it began selling computers, Wall Street and the computer world were eager to find out what went wrong and to figure out where the company's marketing and research muscle was likely to be directed in coming months.

The figures, which came in an advance version of IBM's 1986 annual report, show large declines in domestic sales and rentals of computers, peripherals, office systems and work stations.

U.S. sales and rentals of personal computers, typewriters and other office equipment were the most disappointing. Revenues for that segment were down 24.1 percent, to \$4.66 billion, in 1986, from \$6.15 billion in 1985.

In the area of peripheral equipment, such as printers, U.S. revenues dropped 23.8 percent, to \$5.57 billion, from \$7.31 billion in 1985.

At the same time, the sales and rentals of processors — mainframe, midrange and super-mini-computers — declined 5 percent in 1986, to \$5.50 billion, from \$5.79 billion in the previous year.

Although mainframe computers showed significant growth, the company said, revenues declined for the other computer sectors. Analysts said the declines occurred for the Model 36, 38 and 4300 systems.

"From this preliminary report, it is clear that IBM made a turn around in the middle section — personal computers and peripheral areas — because they were the worst of all," said Michael J. Geran, an analyst with E.F. Hutton.

The declines in revenues from such key sectors were behind the disappointing profits IBM reported on Jan. 20, including a 26.9 percent decrease in 1986 earnings.

Although domestic revenues were generally lower, revenues from international operations increased, and the company managed to post a gain in revenues of 2.4 percent, to \$51.2 billion.

Sales for Europe, the Middle East and Africa increased 21.9 percent, to \$17.8 billion from \$14.6 billion. Net earnings in that region, however, gained only 8.1 percent, to \$2.27 billion from \$2.10 billion.

Total sales and rentals in the United States dropped 11.2 percent, to \$28.42 billion from \$32.0 billion, while domestic earnings plunged 53.6 percent, to \$1.60 billion from \$3.45 billion in 1985.

To achieve a turnaround in midrange computers, analysts said, IBM will have to provide computer systems that perform faster and connect more readily See IBM, Page 17

'Loophole' Pits Swiss Lawyers Against Bankers

By Thomas Nerter

ZURICH — A proposal by the Swiss Banking Commission to close what it considers a loophole in banking regulations has stirred controversy here among bankers, lawyers and regulators over the future of Switzerland's vaunted tradition of business and professional secrecy.

The proposal is to restrict severely the use of the so-called "Form B," which allows lawyers to open an account on behalf of unidentified third parties.

Earlier this week, the Swiss Banking Commission and the legal community on one side and the banking commission on the other, and could wind up in the Supreme Court, according to legal sources.

Although the commission says that Switzerland's 52-year-old law on banking secrecy is not directly threatened, lawyers contend that by drawing a distinction between allowing secrecy for banks and denying professional secrecy to the lawyers, the commission's proposals could weaken Switzerland's traditions of professional secrecy.

The banking commission has proposed closing the Form B loophole by restricting cases to where a lawyer is opening an account on behalf of a customer who also receives other regular legal services, and whose background is therefore known to the lawyer.

Currently, a lawyer can open an account on behalf of a third party without identifying the account holder, while declaring that the funds were not obtained by means illegal under Swiss law.

A banking commission spokesman, Daniel Zuberbühler, said that in the commission's view, Form B is an invitation for customers to hide behind a lawyer to get around the exceptions to bank secrecy such as barring accounts of suspected illegally obtained funds.

"One hears of cases of lawyers who fill out forms by the dozens," Mr. Zuberbühler said. "That gives bank secrecy a bad name."

The banking commission believes that the effect of virtually eliminating Form B accounts would be to improve accountability and reduce the banks' risks, while leaving the concept of banking secrecy intact.

Under pressure from the United States and other countries, rules on bank secrecy have been eased, and Swiss banks are eager to guard an upright reputation so as not to jeopardize legitimate business.

Christoph L. Blangy, first vice president of Credit Suisse in Zurich, said, "With Form B, why should the lawyers not be included in the requirements for more openness?"

But a banking commission official said that failure of the bankers' association to adhere to the proposal would result in a directive "saying they have to identify their account."

"And if the bankers don't follow that, then they can appeal and it will be up to the Supreme Court," he said.

He said he would try at all costs to avoid raising taxes to cover the losses.

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, etc.

Table showing other dollar values for various currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, etc.

Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency deposits for various terms and currencies.

Key Money Rates Feb. 13

Table showing money rates for various banks and currencies.

Asian Dollar Deposits Feb. 13

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various banks.

U.S. Money Market Funds Feb. 13

Table showing U.S. money market funds for various providers.

Gold Feb. 13

Table showing gold prices for various locations and currencies.

Japanese Urged By MITI to Buy More U.S. Chips

TOKYO — Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry urged executives from six major Japanese microchip companies on Friday to avoid dumping their products and to buy more U.S.-made chips.

The move follows U.S. charges that Japanese companies have violated a U.S.-Japan pact aimed at halting predatory pricing and increasing U.S. access to the Japanese market.

Earlier this week the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association appealed to Washington to impose trade sanctions on Japan for not honoring the agreement, which was reached last July.

High-level U.S. trade negotiators have warned that Japan has only until April 1 to increase imports and stop selling chips below cost in Southeast Asian countries.

In another effort to ward off such criticism, Japanese semiconductor makers will set up a chip-import promotion center early next month, a ministry official said.

The impartial finance committee is being assisted in its investigation by Dea Norske Creditbank.

Swedish press reports say the bank is one of the few financial institutions that was not involved in questionable trades made on behalf of the city.

The employee, 28, who has not been identified, made the losses in six weeks of trading in the financial futures and options market.

The Swedish capital's potential losses were originally put at 300 million kronor, based on evidence as of Jan. 30.

Earlier, Mr. Thuved had said the figure had been revised upward after investigators checked with banks and brokerages to determine

2 Suspended After Stockholm Trading Losses

By Juris Kaza

STOCKHOLM — The Stockholm municipal finance committee suspended two city officials on Friday while it investigates how an assistant treasurer lost the city 475 million kronor (\$73.25 million) on unauthorized market speculation.

Jan Carl Tamn, the city treasurer, who had already resigned his position to take another job for reasons unrelated to the financial scandal, was suspended with immediate effect, the city finance director, Jan Thuved, was suspended pending completion of the investigation.

The municipal finance committee is being assisted in its investigation by Dea Norske Creditbank.

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Producer Prices, Factory Output Climb in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy showed signs of reinvigoration as the government reported Friday that wholesale prices rose a sharp 0.6 percent in January compared with December while industrial production increased for the fourth consecutive month.

The Labor Department said that the gain in wholesale prices, the steepest since November 1985, was the result of soaring energy costs. The price of gasoline, for example, climbed 18 percent, the sharpest increase since record-keeping began in 1947.

Food prices fell 1.8 percent last month, the second consecutive decline. The Federal Reserve said that the January rise in industrial output stemmed from moderate gains in most sectors of the economy.

Manufacturing output rose 0.6 percent after a 0.5 percent drop in December, mining output rose 0.2 percent after a 1.3 percent drop in December, and production by utilities fell 0.1 percent after remaining unchanged in December.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said Friday that business sales shot up 2.9 percent in December, aided by booming car sales, while business inventories fell 0.5 percent, the largest decline in more than three years.

Economists expect that the combination of rising energy costs, higher import prices and improved economic performance — as perhaps signaled by the industrial output figure — will rekindle inflation. Inflation was just 1.1 percent last year, a 25-year low, largely because of slumping oil prices and the high value of the dollar, which made imports inexpensive.

Energy prices rose last month more steeply than they have since 1979, when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries imposed its last boycott. Besides the rise in gasoline prices, costs of home heating oil increased 15.7 percent and natural gas prices advanced 4.2 percent.

Economists suggested the increases would have been even steeper had it not been for an unusually mild winter.

Friday's report reflected the end of a yearlong fight among OPEC nations over oil prices. OPEC's pricing policies collapsed early last year, and prices fell from \$28 a barrel in late 1985 to as low as \$8 a

barrel in July, causing inflation rates to fall among most industrialized nations. Since December, when OPEC agreed on a new set of quotas, prices have rebounded to around \$18, retriggering inflation worldwide.

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Economists expect that the combination of rising energy costs, higher import prices and improved economic performance — as perhaps signaled by the industrial output figure — will rekindle inflation. Inflation was just 1.1 percent last year, a 25-year low, largely because of slumping oil prices and the high value of the dollar, which made imports inexpensive.

Energy prices rose last month more steeply than they have since 1979, when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries imposed its last boycott. Besides the rise in gasoline prices, costs of home heating oil increased 15.7 percent and natural gas prices advanced 4.2 percent.

Economists suggested the increases would have been even steeper had it not been for an unusually mild winter.

Friday's report reflected the end of a yearlong fight among OPEC nations over oil prices. OPEC's pricing policies collapsed early last year, and prices fell from \$28 a barrel in late 1985 to as low as \$8 a

Bonn Pledges To Maintain Airbus Subsidies

The Associated Press

BONN — West Germany will continue subsidizing the European aircraft consortium Airbus Industrie, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann said Friday.

The development of the new generation of Airbus passenger planes, the A-330 and A-340, will require 2.9 billion Deutsche marks (about \$1.6 billion) in subsidies but will help maintain 10,000 jobs, he said.

U.S. officials have complained about the \$3 billion in total aid that the major Airbus partners have requested from West Germany, France and Britain. They contend the subsidies will unfairly help Airbus compete with Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., the U.S. aircraft manufacturers.

Mr. Bangemann's comments follow sharp criticism of the U.S. position Thursday by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France and a pledge of financial support Sunday by Britain's trade minister for aerospace.

Hutton MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF \$ 20,000 JANUARY 1st 1987 HAS BECOME \$ 19,291 FEB. 1st, 1987 AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

IFDC JAPAN FUND Societe d'investissement a capital variable Registered office: 2, boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B - 23694

HARRY WINSTON Rare jewels of the world Present during the month of February their latest collection at the Palace Hotel in Gstaad and the Badrut's Palace in St Moritz

VALUE LINE brings COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE of 1700 AMERICAN STOCKS to European Investors THE VALUE LINE

Schiller International University

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 am volume, NYSE adv. cons. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: Industrials, Utilities, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Most Actives (continued) table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc.

NYSE Rallies in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in active trading Friday as investors ignored a widening insider-trading probe to engage in broad-based buying.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 17.57 to close at 2,183.35. But for the week, it fell 3.52 points. Gainers outnumbered losers by more than two to one among the 1,954 issues traded Friday.

NYSE Most Actives (continued) table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Friday's NYSE Closing' and other illegible text.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock market data including NYSE, AMEX, and OTC prices for various companies like AT&T, IBM, and Microsoft.

Table of stock market data for various international markets including London, Frankfurt, and Tokyo.

Table of stock market data for various international markets including Hong Kong, Singapore, and Sydney.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

American Home Drops Robins Bid

Richmond, Virginia - American Home Products Corp. has abruptly dropped its offer to buy A.H. Robins Co., amid analyst speculation that the consumer products and pharmaceutical company was afraid of exposure to lawsuits over Robins' Dalkon Shield birth-control device.

York, said, "We believe that the 'uncertainties' relate to the [limiting] of the Dalkon Shield liability." Robins filed for federal bankruptcy protection in August 1985, citing lawsuits relating to the Dalkon Shield, an intrauterine birth-control device the company marketed in the 1970s.

Before Robins filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, the company and its insurer paid about \$20 million to dispose of nearly 9,500 claims relating to the Dalkon Shield. Nearly 5,000 claims were still pending.

Profit-Takers Cool NTT Fever

TOKYO - Investors took quick profits Friday in shares of newly listed Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, knocking 100,000 yen (about \$648) off the price after its surge this week.

TRADER: Pleads Guilty

Prosecutors confirmed Friday that he was the informant cited Thursday when they brought charges of insider trading against Richard Wigton, 52, a vice president at Kidder, Peabody, Timothy L. Tabor, 33, a former Kidder vice president, and Robert M. Freeman, 44, a partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

TEXACO: Pennzoil Shares Soar on Appellate Ruling

noted that it had received many briefs complaining that the award would hurt states, industries and Texaco shareholders. It said that it was "sympathetic with those who might be affected by the verdict through no fault of their own."

Key Dates in Pennzoil vs. Texaco

Here are some important dates in the battle between Texaco Inc. and Pennzoil Co. for control of Getty Oil Co. Dec. 28, 1983 - Pennzoil Co. bid \$100 a share for about 20 percent of Getty, a company viewed as vulnerable because of feuding among principal shareholders.

Soviet Production Fails To Meet January Goals

MOSCOW - Soviet industry failed to meet production targets for January because of both extreme cold and poor management, newspapers said Friday. A report on a meeting of the ruling Politburo that was published in national newspapers also said that factory schedules were to be changed in 1987-88 to put workers on a shift system.

Company Results

Table of company financial results for various firms including AT&T, IBM, and Microsoft.

NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE high and low prices for various stocks.

Britain

Table of financial data for Britain including GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

Mexico

Table of financial data for Mexico including GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

United States

Table of financial data for the United States including GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

Switzerland

Table of financial data for Switzerland including GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

France

Table of financial data for France including GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

Germany

Table of financial data for Germany including GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13 Feb. 1987

Large table of international fund quotations including fund names, share prices, and performance metrics.

SCIENCE IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY. A FULL PAGE ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 13

Grains

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Wheat (CBT), Corn (CBT), Soybeans (CBT).

Meats

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Pork Bellies (CBT), Live Hogs (CBT).

Livestock

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Cattle (CBT), Feeder Cattle (CBT), Hogs (CBT).

Currency Options

Feb. 13

Table with columns: Option, Strike, Underlying, Price, Colls, Last, Puts, Last. Includes Philadelphia Exchange, Swiss Franc, West German Mark.

Food

Feb. 13

COFFEE C (NYCCS)

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Coffee C (NYCCS), Sugar World 11 (NYCCS).

Metals

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Copper (COMEX), Aluminum (COMEX).

Financial

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes US 10 Yr Treasury (CBT), US Treasury Bonds (CBT).

Foreign Exchange

Feb. 13

BRITISH POUND (LMA)

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes British Pound, Euro, Japanese Yen.

Industrials

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Lumber (COMEX), Heating Oil (NYMEX).

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes NYSE Comp. Index (CME), Value Line (CBT).

Commodity Indexes

Feb. 13

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Previous. Includes Moody's, D.J. Futures, Dow Jones.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Previous. Includes CBT, NYMEX, COMEX, NYBOT.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Feb. 13

Tablets include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Via The Associated Press

High Low Stock

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Chg. Includes various stock symbols.

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CURRENCY

Dollar Exchange

THE EURO AREA

Dollar Strait

Friday's OIL Prices

Market News

Market News

Market News

Market News

Market News



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls on Selling From Abroad

NEW YORK — The dollar retreated in New York on Friday as dealers said selling from abroad, partly in response to a report that a large Japanese savings institution is moving out of dollar-denominated instruments into European and Canadian investments.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns for currency (Deutsch mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc) and rates (FHL, Fm).

Canadian-dollar bonds have been the principal recipient of the newspaper's "climbing past U.S. dollar notes at the end of last December for the first time ever."

WASHINGTON — The arrest of three prominent figures on Wall Street on charges of insider trading indicates that the U.S. government feels it has the upper hand against such abuses, having gathered enough evidence to bring charges against important traders whether they cooperate or not.

Wall St. Arrests Show SEC in Control IBM: Slide in Earnings Explained

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The arrest of three prominent figures on Wall Street on charges of insider trading indicates that the U.S. government feels it has the upper hand against such abuses, having gathered enough evidence to bring charges against important traders whether they cooperate or not.

Merrill Lynch & Co., where he was dismissed last month. They were charged Thursday with illegally making millions of dollars for Kidder, Peabody's own account from June 1984 to January 1986 in deals based on information not available to the public.

with different types of computers. Analysts have said in recent weeks that the company's turnaround should come in the second half of this year when a range of IBM-interconnectable systems and products is introduced.

But analysts project little growth for the high-end market this year, and as a result, they predict that the first quarter of 1987 will be one of the worst IBM has had.

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns for maturity (15-45 days, 46-75 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, 166-183 days) and various financial metrics.

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Straights Little Changed in Quiet Day

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended little changed Friday after a quiet day in which many operators were content to stay on the sidelines ahead of Monday's Presidents' Day holiday in the United States, dealers said.

The primary market had a steady day with three dollar-straight issues launched. County Natwest Capital Markets led managed a \$150 million issue for Woolwich Building Society paying 8 percent over seven years and priced at 101 1/4.

Another lawyer familiar with the insider case agreed with him. "The signal is that the train is leaving the station, that the government is not in the mood to cut a lot of good deals and that it's going to get ruthless from now on," he said.

ment now seems to consider white-collar crime just as serious as any other kind of crime. The three arrests, they added, imply a new toughness.

Anything that hurts arbitrageurs, of course, would theoretically make it less costly to accomplish a corporate takeover.

Less arbitrage activity means less speculation in possible takeover stocks — and stocks would not be as likely to climb so fast. A successful deal might be reached at the original bid, for example, rather than at a price increased by speculative buying.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Friday's OTC Prices MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., ABC, DEF) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., GHI, JKL) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., MNO, PQR) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., STU, VWX) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., YZA, BCD) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., EFG, HIJ) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., KLM, NOP) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., QRS, TUV) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., WXY, ZAB) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., CDE, FGH) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., IJK, LMN) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., OPQ, RST) and prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., UVW, XYZ) and prices.

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Friday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

- ACROSS**
- Soprano Mitchell et al.
  - Nigerian city
  - Balcony
  - Steep slope
  - Hopper, e.g.
  - Happy as
  - Loser to S. Grant
  - More ashen
  - Film about Princess Leia's brother?
  - Film about Seth Thomas?
  - Mao — tung
  - Eaten away
  - Carried on, as a war
  - Diminutive suffixes
  - British gun
  - D.C. figure
  - Information
  - Elder cts.
  - "Tootsie" actress
  - Warble
  - Took umbrage
  - Venetian coin
  - More cunning
  - More prudent
  - Hour: IL
  - O'Brien of "The Killers"
  - Film about Garland?
  - Autocrat

**Cinemadness** By Bette Sue Cohen

- DOWN**
- Milk: Comb. form
  - Love god
  - Sixteen Indian
  - Lover rival
  - Stripes
  - Eloper's need?
  - Amie Hall's creator
  - Showy trinket
  - Mork's planet
  - Prepared shish kebabs
  - Kind of lion
  - Peregrine
  - Serve
  - Haw's partner
  - W. W. II volunteer
  - Levantine garment

- DOWN**
- "I cannot tell"
  - Guns an engine
  - Historic beginning
  - Dame
  - Special china
  - Marketplace
  - "Carousell" actor
  - Painter Edgar
  - "I cannot wink": Pope
  - Blush
  - Film about Julia Child?
  - Lolobridgia
  - Golf tournament
  - Grouping
  - Big A events

**PEANUTS**

**BLONDIE**

**BETLE BAILEY**

**ANDY CAPP**

**WIZARD OF ID**

**REX MORGAN**

**GARFIELD**

**DVORAK IN LOVE**  
By Josef Skvorecky. Translated from the Czech by Paul Wilson. 322 pages. \$18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

THE title of Josef Skvorecky's anecdotal new novel refers not only to Anton Dvorak's love for the beautiful elder sister of the woman he married, but also to his more fruitful love for the folk tunes, spirituals and jazz that captured him on his visit to the United States in the 1890s. Just as the Czech composer incorporated such themes into his "New World" Symphony, so Skvorecky, a Czechoslovak author, brings to his "first attempt at writing a historical and biographical novel" echoes of American writers of the period from Bret Harte to William Dean Howells, with a nod to the E.L. Doctorow of "Ragtime."

**BOOKS**

set of exercises showing what his composer can do with turn-of-the-century American types. The reminiscences come mainly from Jeannette Thurber, the New York arts patron who paid Dvorak's way to the United States in 1892, and her emissary, Adele Margulies, from Josephine (Josefina Cermakova) the love of his life, who rejected the musician for a count, and her sister, Anna, who romantically inclined daughter, who finds herself in love with two of poppa's proteges at the same time.

Skvorecky being a natural storyteller, his anecdotes often sing. It's like being at a tavern table, under the spell of someone like the Dvorak presented here, beer-guzzler, dumping-gobbler, cigar-puffer and all-around good fellow. The author gives us, among many treats, a happy tale about a baritone doing "Don Juan" in a Canadian production that skimped on its trap door. When the big fellow gets stuck on his descent into the netherworld, there comes a shout from the audience: "Thurrah, hell is full!" Whether Dvorak really did introduce a tuba into the "New World" Symphony in the way re-

counted here and whether the sight of Rosemary Vanderbilt skinny-dipping in the moonlight on Turkey River inspired the opera "Rusalka" may be doubted, but they make first-rate yarns.

Skvorecky's descriptions of how America's sounds might have registered on Dvorak and of his music itself ring true. Here is Adele's recollection of the premiere of the "New World" Symphony in 1893: "The major semicircles described by the baton, the full, unerring harmony of the deep strings — God knows why he loved them so deep — the slow adagio descending to the velvet encounter with the clarinet in its lowest register, the resounding bassoons, then the profound mystery, suddenly broken by the lonesome call of the French horns in unison, a prefiguration of the magnificent air in the second movement, the call of beauty above the broad distances of our beautiful continent."

**DENNIS THE MENACE**



**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

**World Stock Markets**  
Via Agence France-Press Feb. 13  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	400.00	+1.25
Bombay	1000.00	+15.00
London	2000.00	+10.00
Paris	3000.00	+20.00
Stockholm	4000.00	+30.00
Singapore	5000.00	+40.00
Tokyo	6000.00	+50.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	400.00	+1.25
Bombay	1000.00	+15.00
London	2000.00	+10.00
Paris	3000.00	+20.00
Stockholm	4000.00	+30.00
Singapore	5000.00	+40.00
Tokyo	6000.00	+50.00

"Phew! How come they don't make perfume that smells good?"

**WEATHER**

Region	High	Low	Conditions
Europe	15	8	Partly cloudy
Asia	25	15	Sunny
Latin America	30	20	Clear
North America	40	30	Partly cloudy
Middle East	20	10	Clear
Oceania	25	15	Partly cloudy

North Korea...  
OC Meeting...  
'88 End...  
conclusive

South Korea...  
OC Meeting...  
'88 End...  
conclusive

South Korea...  
OC Meeting...  
'88 End...  
conclusive

SPORTS

Evidence Seen Mounting That Soviet Hockey Is Declining

By Robert Facher

Washington Post Service

QUEBEC CITY — The National Hockey League all-stars' 4-3 victory in the first game of the two-part Rendez-Vous '87 series is being taken as one more bit of evidence in a growing file that indicates the Soviet Union no longer is all-powerful on the ice.

It was beaten by Canada in the 1984 Challenge Cup, lost to Czechoslovakia in both the 1985 world championships and the recent Calgary Cup and even dropped a game to Finland on home ice in the Izvestia Cup in December. The Soviet junior team was embarrassed in Prague in January, posting a sub-.500 record before being expelled for its brawl against Canada.

Although nobody is relegating the Soviet Union to second-class hockey citizenship, it is apparent that the rest of the world no longer holds it in awe. And when it comes to facing NHL players, as it did Wednesday night and was to again Friday night, the Soviet national team cannot count, as it once did, on a big edge in speed and conditioning.

"The conditioning level of NHL players is much better now than it was in 1979," said Scotty Bowman, who coached the losing NHL team in the Challenge Cup that year. "It became an endurance test, with three games in four nights, and our guys couldn't keep up with them."

"We don't see such fast-paced games very often. But now, with all the off-season work and off-ice exercises, we're capable of playing at a higher tempo and that aspect of their advantage is gone. They used to have a big offensive machine and if their defense wasn't that strong, they emphasized possession and attained it through conditioning and speed."

"Recently, they've been surprised and beaten by lesser teams, and I think they've looked at their program and tried to improve their defense. But to do it, they had to give up something and, from last night's game, I'd have to say it was forechecking. They didn't put up much sustained pressure and we had an easy time coming out of our end."

Goalkeeping is a key to strong pressure at the other end. A team with confidence in its goalie, such as the Soviet team with Vladislav Tretiak or the Edmonton Oilers with Grant Fuhr, can go all-out offensively and count on the goalie to make the big stops. Since Tretiak retired in 1984, however,

the Soviet team has been lacking that big confidence-builder.

"Since Tretiak's decision, they haven't had the goaltending and they haven't had the confidence," said Ted Sator, the Buffalo Sabres' coach, and another interested observer at the Soviet practice Thursday. "The 'KLM Line' is just as good as it was, but other countries have caught up and it was interesting last night that when the Soviets tried to make the NHL play at a faster tempo than they're used to, they couldn't do it."

The powerful KLM line is named for its components, Vladimir Krutov, Igor Larionov and Sergei Makarov.

In this series, the Soviet Union is depending on the goal tending of Evgeny Belosheikin, 20. And, although he made some excellent saves Wednesday, he lacks experience and shows a tendency to get beaten by shots between his legs.

"That kid is very, very quick, but he's not very good around his net and he gives rebounds," said the NHL all-stars' head coach, Jean Perron. "And I think he's in awe of the NHL players."

Further evidence that the Soviet players are somewhat lacking in confidence was their slow

start in Wednesday night's contest. When it seemed important to jump on a recently assembled NHL team that was unsure of its potential, the Soviet players instead were engaging in a feeling-out process.

A lack of competition has never affected the Soviet team in the past, but it could become a problem now. The players have grown so accustomed to breezing past outmanned opponents that they now have a difficult time preparing for the big games.

Competition is virtually nonexistent in the Soviet National League, where the Central Red Army team, which attracts most of the good players, has won 10 straight championships and currently holds first place with a 28-1-1 record. Until recently, international tournaments were much the same, with the Soviet teams overpowering those of nations whose best players were off competing in the NHL.

Still, a one-goal defeat on a small, foreign rink cannot be considered as heralding the imminent downfall of a dynasty that has won 20 world championships in 33 years. The Soviet teams normally play on an ice surface that is 15 feet (4.5

meters) wider and the smaller NHL rinks severely inhibit their passing game.

"This didn't look like an end-all for them last night," Bowman said. "This is a proving ground. It's good experience for their younger players — their goalie, especially. He doesn't see this kind of shooting over there."

"The Olympics next year is the biggest tournament for them. There, the odds are good, because so many of the good players from other countries won't be able to play."

Others thought it would be interesting to see whether Viktor Tikhonov, the Soviet national coach for 10 years, will be in Calgary for the 1988 Olympics if he should lose another game to the NHL. Already there is speculation that the unaccustomed defeats of recent years are not being accepted gracefully in Moscow.

"I don't know when they've ever lost two games in a row," Sator said. "When you lose one game a year over there, you're in trouble. Can you imagine them calling him in and saying, 'Viktor, we've been reviewing your record and you've lost five games in five years. You're through.'"

North Korea, IOC Meeting On '88 Ends Inconclusively

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The meeting between North Korea and the International Olympic Committee that was to resolve Pyongyang's involvement in the 1988 Games in Seoul has ended inconclusively.

The IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Thursday night that the North Koreans had agreed in principle to accept a plan, drawn up more than six months ago, that would merge the archery and table tennis events to the North, allow the road race in cycling to begin there and finish in South Korea, and give the North one of four groups of the soccer competition.

But Kim Yu Sun, president of the North Korean Olympic Committee, said Thursday that proposal was "too small" and that his country would demand to host five or six more sports, both dropping its intent to lead an East-bloc boycott.

[Friday evening, Samaranch said that the IOC "cannot offer something more." United Press International reported from Lausanne.

"I think the offer we made to the North Koreans was both historical and very generous. There could be minor changes, but we cannot go beyond that," Samaranch said.

North Korea, in return for the four sports, had been asked to drop demands for an equal share of the Games, and to agree to open its borders to coaches, trainers, athletes and all other members of the Olympic organizations.

"The acceptance is in principle, not unconditional," Kim said after his delegation and the IOC executive board had met for almost two hours.

Samaranch said a fourth meeting among the IOC, North Korea and South Korea would be called "sometime this year."

Adding that "always, there can be small changes" in the plan, he said the fourth meeting would deal with the "arrangement of details." Samaranch had said repeatedly that he would not call a fourth meeting until North Korea formally accepted the IOC plan, which South Korea had quickly accepted.

After the meeting in June, Samaranch had said the four sports were as many as the IOC was willing to accept. And Thursday he expected North Korea to ask for more, the IOC president said.

"That they accept the proposal of the IOC, I am sure. But at the fourth meeting, if they will ask for something else, that I don't know."

Kim was adamant that his country would not back down on its demand for more sports.

"We shall have them," he said. "That will be discussed."

(AP, NYT)

Seoul Sets Conditions

The South Korean Olympic Committee chairman, Kim Chong Ha, said Friday that North Korea must guarantee unrestricted travel for Olympic athletes, coaches, officials and journalists if it wants to stage any of the 1988 events, Agency France Press reported from Seoul.

Reacting to reports of the meeting in Lausanne, Kim said that Pyongyang also must not dispute the Games being called "the Seoul Olympics," that it must agree to both the opening and closing ceremonies being held in Seoul, and that it should not demand any part of television or Olympic emblem revenues.

"If North Korea refuses to accept even one of these four conditions, we will not allow Pyongyang to stage even one single Olympic event," Kim said.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Morris Wins Record Arbitration Salary

DETROIT (AP) — Star pitcher Jack Morris, who reluctantly agreed to stay with the Detroit Tigers and take his chances with salary arbitration after being rebuffed by other teams as a free agent, Friday was awarded a salary of \$1.85 million for 1987.

The award was the highest since salary arbitration was instituted as part of major league baseball's collective bargaining procedure. It exceeded by \$500,000 the amount granted third baseman Wade Boggs in 1986 when he lost his arbitration with the Boston Red Sox.

Arbitrator Richard Bloch had to choose either the figure asked by Morris or the \$1.35 million offered by the Tigers.

Burns Leads U.S. Golf Tournament

LA JOLLA, California (AP) — George Burns shot nine-under-par 63 Thursday for a one-shot lead after the first round of the Andy Williams Open golf tournament.

J.C. Snead made eagle-3 on the final hole and was tied with Lon Hinkle for second. U.S. Open champion Ray Floyd, who played in the threesome with Burns, was at 65 with Dave Eichelberger, Bobby Cole of South Africa and rookie Jay Don Blake.

In Melbourne, British Open champion Greg Norman shot six-under-par 67 Friday to take to a two-stroke lead over Ian Stanley of Australia after two rounds of the Australian Masters. Bernhard Langer of West Germany shot a second straight 74 and was 13 shots back.

For the Record

Geoff Smith of Britain, twice winner of the Boston Marathon, said he will run in the 1987 race on April 20. (UPI)

Bill Fitch of the Houston Rockets became the fifth coach to win 700 games in the National Basketball Association, with a 121-99 defeat of the New Jersey Nets. Fitch, who previously coached in Cleveland and Boston, joined Jack Ramsay, Dick Motta, Gene Shue and Red Auerbach, the all-time leaders with 938. (UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Thursday's Results. Lists teams like Boston, Golden State, Philadelphia, etc., with their records.

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Table listing ski racers like Vreni Schneider, Maria Walliser, Catherine Guiter, etc., with their times and positions.

Transition

Table listing basketball players like CLEVELAND — Gold Brook Jacoby, and SAN FRANCISCO — Gold Creek Middlebrook, with their statistics.

The Race Ended, He Walked Away

The Chevrolet driven by Tommy Ellis began flipping over, in photo at the right, when it became involved in a collision with the Oldsmobile of A.J. Foyt, center, and the Pontiac of Jim Satter during Thursday's first qualifying race for Sunday's Daytona 500. Ellis's car continued tumbling down the track, left, at Daytona Beach, Florida, as pieces flew off. But when it came to a rest, Ellis walked away from the wreckage. Neither of the other two drivers were injured either.



Gary Mathew/The Associated Press

The Stone Face of Tennis Is Cracking Into a Smile

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ivan Lendl was walking out of the locker room at George Washington University's Smith Center, about to go on the court for an exhibition match against Andres Gomez. Tennis exhibitions are a little like pro wrestling: the athletic ability is real, the results are not.

Noting this, it was suggested to Lendl that he probably would play the match in three sets. "How about 6-3 in the third?" the cynic asked.

"No, no," Lendl replied Thursday night, laughing. "We'll go for 7-6."

It was not long ago that Lendl would have been incapable of such an answer. It wasn't that he lacked a sense of humor so much as he worried that people wouldn't understand him. He was uncomfortable with people, especially with the press. If ever an athlete felt misunderstood, it was Ivan Lendl. Slowly, that has changed.

"It isn't anything that happened in a day or a week or six months," he said. "It took a few years. I feel more comfortable now because I know the country better."

"I feel like my life is in place the way I like it and I think now, slowly, people are starting to acknowledge that I've become more comfortable."

For a long time, people didn't understand me. But, maybe, I didn't understand them either."

Lendl was in Washington as a favor to his management group, ProServ, which manages a local tournament each summer, the Sorran-D.C. National Bank Classic.

ProServ was trying to raise money to convert some clay courts at Rock Creek Park to hard courts in hopes of attracting better fields for its tournament. The reasoning is that with the U.S. Open now played on hard courts, the top professionals do not want to come to sweltering Washington in July to play in a clay court tournament.

So, Lendl and Gomez, both ProServ clients, came to the capital to whack the ball around for a while, while others paid \$30 to \$60 each to watch.

ProServ has worked hard to change Lendl's image. It has not been easy. But now, as the star attraction approaches tennis middle age — he will be 27 next month — the "new Lendl" image is beginning to take hold. What's more, Lendl is starting to enjoy it.

Thursday, he flew in with his girlfriend, Samantha Frankie, did a couple of interviews, played the match, spent the night at the house of Vice President George Bush — Lendl is a good friend of Bush's son, Marvin — and never stopped smiling. Once, people said he never smiled. Now, he has a relaxed, easy smile for almost everyone.

"People said I didn't smile, but that didn't mean I wasn't having a hell of a time," he said, smiling. "I mean, you can go to a party and not drink and have a hell of a time, right?"

"I don't mind criticism if I do something wrong. I was brought up if you do something wrong, you get ripped up for it. That's okay with me. But it bothers me when I get ripped up and I haven't done anything wrong."

"I've learned, though, you can't brood about it," he said. "If you do, you won't do very well at this sport for long."

Lendl has done superbly at his sport for the last two years, domi-

Lendl Says No To Czechs, Yes To U.S. Team

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Ivan Lendl has said he will not play for Czechoslovakia in the Olympics even if professionals are allowed to play, but that he will for the U.S. Davis Cup team.

The International Olympic Committee's executive board this week endorsed open tennis competition at the 1988 Games provided that, among other stipulations, pros make themselves available for Davis and Federation Cup team matches.

Lendl, 26, a native of Czechoslovakia who now lives in Greenwich, Connecticut, has had differences with the Czech tennis federation. He said Thursday night he "definitely" would not represent Czechoslovakia in Davis Cup competition "because that would mean that I would have to play for Czechoslovakia in the Olympic Games and I'm not prepared to do that."

"If I would be asked to play" for the U.S. Davis Cup team, he said, "I would."

"Today, with this difficult snow,

Schneider Wins 3d Time In a Cup Giant Slalom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEGEVE, France — Vreni Schneider of Switzerland won her third World Cup giant slalom Friday, just eight days after stiling to the world championship title in that event.

Schneider, 22, was fastest on both runs of the 51-gate course and won with an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 36.26 seconds.

Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa of Spain took second in 2:37.21, with Schneider's teammate and rival, Maria Walliser, third in 2:37.31.

"It was a difficult race," said Schneider. "You had to fight this course from top to bottom."

Thick fog at the top cut visibility to a minimum on the first heat and made racing difficult for all but the first 10 skiers to come down. The world championship silver medalist, Mateja Svet of Yugoslavia, skied off 30 seconds into her run. Then the sun came out for the second run, during the afternoon, and left the thin layer of snow on the course soft and slow.

"Today, with this difficult snow, I had to fight to be aggressive," said Schneider. "I benefited from good visibility in the first run, which was unfortunately not the case for everybody."

She was due for some good luck at Megève. Last year, during the giant slalom competition, she seriously injured her right knee.

Fernandez-Ochoa, who made a swift second run, said she was "very happy. Even more so because the snow was soft and the course badly prepared for the second run."

Despite winning, Schneider lost two points to Walliser in the cup giant slalom standings, but still led with 110 to Walliser's 100.

Only the top five placings are counted for the title and Schneider had to drop 12 points earned for a fourth place finish at Valzoldana, Italy, in order to count the 25 points won Friday. Walliser counted all 15 points for third place.

Each has five top-three finishes from the six giant slaloms raced this season, with Schneider having won three and Walliser two. (UPI, AP)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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